Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

June 23, 1958

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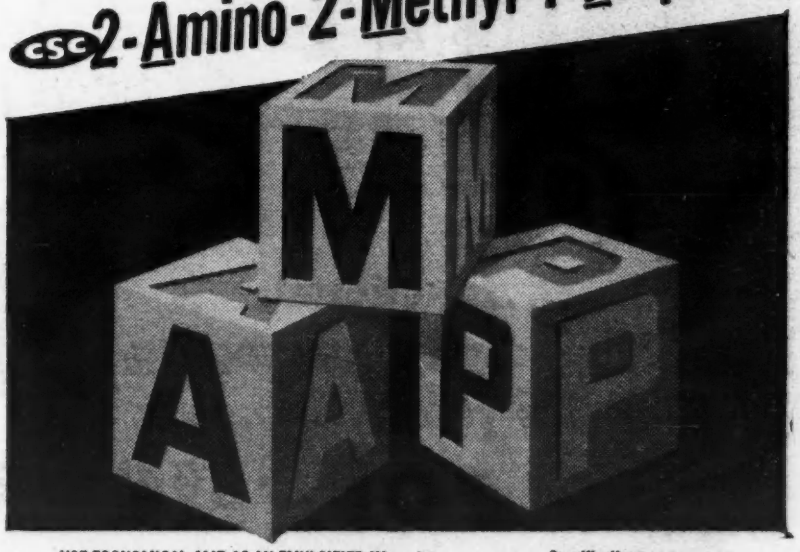

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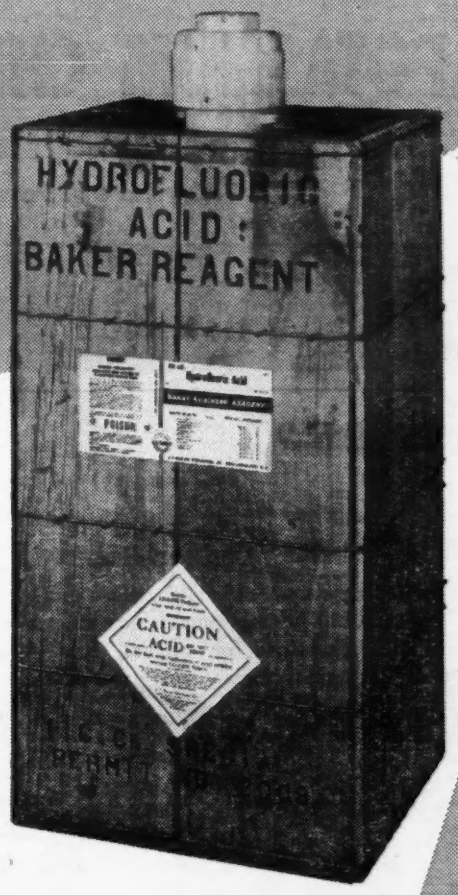

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 173 No. 26 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. June 23, 1958

Nitrogen Drops in US

Nitrogen consumption in the United States for agriculture should drop to 2 million metric tons. This is the opinion of Aikman (London) Ltd., in its half-yearly report on the world nitrogen industry.

Last year, Aikman put fertilizer nitrogen consumption in this country at 2.9 million metric tons. Industrial nitrogen consumption is forecast this year at about 900,000 tons—the same as last year.

But while things don't look too rosy in the United States, Aikman sees an improvement in the world nitrogen market since its last report (OPD, 11/11/57).

While US consumption has been down, world use on the other hand has shown an increase. Aikman reports that apart from ammonium nitrate and liquid fertilizers, stocks are perfectly normal and there is no surplus available on the world market.

To Aikman, this indicates that present production does not essentially exceed requirements, and European nitrogen producers will enter the new fertilizer year without stocks of any importance. Probably, the firm continues, this also applies to producers in the US.

Production has been less than estimated, Aikman points out, because of steel production in the US falling at one time to 45 percent of capacity.

Also, there has been curtailment of other production when it appeared that the expected increase in fertilizer use during the spring might not materialize.

The price of nitrogen fertilizers a few months ago reached a low international level, but it appears to Aikman that prices will become firmer for new transactions.

On the domestic level, on the other hand, nitrogen prices have been unsettled during the past two weeks. Reductions have been scored for ammonium nitrate and nitrogen solutions, while one producer advanced prices for ammonium sulfate.

Interhandel Case Is Reinstated And Gen'l Aniline 'For Sale' Sign Goes Back to the Storeroom

The government's "For Sale" sign for General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, which had been dusted off for possible use this fall, is back in the storeroom again. Furthermore, it's unlikely that there'll be any need for it some time to come. That's the net effect of a ruling by the supreme court last week which reinstates a ten-year-old suit brought by Interhandel, a Swiss holding company, for the controlling stock of General Aniline. The high court's 8-0 decision overturns a ruling by the courts of the District of Columbia which dismissed the case because Interhandel had failed to produce certain records.

SALES HEAD: Raymond P. Mellen, appointed sales manager of C. P. Chemical Solvents, Inc., Newark, N. J., a newly-created post.

The supreme court opinion was written by Justice John Marshall Harlan. In it, he contends that the dismissal by the lower court raises "substantial constitutional questions" because Interhandel's failure to produce the necessary records was not its own fault.

Other Ways to Penalize

Furthermore, he maintains, the court has other ways to penalize the company than by dismissal of its suit. For instance, he says, the trial court is justified in drawing unfavorable inferences about Interhandel on particular issues where documents are not produced.

As a result of last week's supreme court decision, the government can now pursue any one of these three courses of action:

- Challenge Interhandel's good faith now.
- Continue seeking the documents—part of which have been produced.
- Go to trial.

The missing documents at issue, the government argues, will prove its charge that Interhandel, though a Swiss company, was actually controlled by I. G. Farben, the German chemical trust.

The records are held by a Swiss bank, Sturzenegger, which was closely linked with Farben and Interhandel. Early in the decade-long litigation the government managed to get a court order compelling Interhandel to produce the records.

However, Interhandel refused to comply on the grounds that Swiss banking secrecy laws forbade their disclosure and,

—Continued on page 66

Lead, Zinc Tariff Boosts Put Off Pending Action on President's Plan

Banking on the administration's minerals subsidy plan to bail out the nation's sagging mining industry, President Eisenhower has decided to put off tariff boosts for lead and zinc until congress completes action on the proposal. Relief for lead and zinc producers had been recommended by the Tariff Commission two months ago, and the President had until next Monday (June 30) to make up his mind. However, in letters to the house ways and means and senate finance committees last week, Mr. Eisenhower said he was of the opinion that his program offers "a more effective approach to the problems of the domestic lead and zinc industry" than the commission's recommendations.

DEVELOPMENT MANAGER: Dr. Robert A. Brown, named manager of the development department of Callery Chemical Company, Callery, Pa. He was formerly with Allied Chemical Corporation and Rohm & Haas Company.

The White House statement came shortly after testimony by Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton, before the senate interior committee, in which he spelled out the details of the minerals plan.

What Secretary Recommends

It involves cash payments to mining producers to make up the difference between what they receive on the open market and the stabilized price to be fixed by law. Last week Mr. Seaton proposed more generous subsidies for smaller lead and zinc mine operators.

The first version of the subsidy plan, made public seven weeks ago (OPD, 5/5/58), establishes a 14¾ cent stabiliza-

—Continued on page 49

Freight Tax Repeal Wins Approval Vote in Senate

The senate by a voice vote last week approved legislation repealing the 3 percent excise tax on transportation of freight.

A blow to the administration, which has been holding the line to no tax cuts this year, the vote came after approval of amendments to a house bill continuing the present 52 percent corporation tax and other excise levies for another year.

The amendments, offered by Sen. George A. Smathers of Florida, covered the 10 percent tax on passenger traffic as well as the freight levy.

Tax experts said it also repealed the 4.5 percent tax on the movement of crude oil and other petroleum products through pipelines.

Approval of the house bill with the Smathers amendment means to them that it will now have to go back to that body for acceptance of the changes or for submission to a joint committee.

Allied Chemical Fills Two Division Positions

Allied Chemical Corporation, New York, has just moved up two men to top executive positions.

Jacob White has been elected president of the company's nitrogen division and William H. Winfield has been elected president of the international division.

Both promotions—effective July 1—were made at an Allied board of directors meeting late last week.

At the same time, Wesley Wickersham, vice-president of the international division, was put in charge of export operations.

Mr. White was formerly vice-president of nitrogen division; Mr. Winfield held the same position with the international division.

Carbide Reslates Plans for Eastview

Union Carbide Corporation, New York, has changed its mind again in the programming of its giant new facilities at Eastview, N. Y., and will go ahead with part of the project. Late last week the company announced that it will proceed on the technical service laboratory originally slated for construction at the Eastview site. Nothing was said about a basic research laboratory and an office building announced in the original plans for the facility.

In February the company ceased work on the Eastview development program pending further studies. At that time Union Carbide had already spent six

—Continued on page 67

Boron-10 Distribution Plan Revised by Atomic Agency

Because it plans to shut down its enriched boron production plant at Niagara Falls, N. Y., on July 1, Atomic Energy Commission has revamped its commercial distribution setup for boron-10 materials.

Boron, enriched up to 92 percent in the isotope B-10, will be distributed by AEC's

—Continued on page 58

Morningstar Buys Up Thurston & Braidich

One of the oldest importing and processing houses in the country, Thurston & Braidich, New York, has signed an agreement for its acquisition by Morningstar-Paisley, Inc., also of New York, and also an old-line company.

The sale involves an undisclosed amount of money. Both firms are well over 100 years old. Thurston & Braidich, which began operations in 1856, is said to be the oldest gum importer and processor in the country.

Morningstar, founded in 1851, is a man-

—Continued on page 55

Chemical Men Granted Preview of Seaway Tolls

Traffic experts in the chemical industry, who have long been eyeing the St. Lawrence Seaway as an economical route for their future cargos, now have a clear idea of what it will cost them to use this new waterway.

The $471 million seaway, which has been under construction, is expected to open full scale next spring. And here, as announced by the St. Lawrence Development Corporation last week, are the tolls it is expected to charge:

For each passage through the entire seaway (Montreal to Lake Erie)—a ship will be assessed 6 cents per gross registered ton of the vessel. In addition, there will be a levy of 42 cents per ton of bulk cargo and 95 cents per ton of general cargo carried.

For each passage (Montreal to or from Lake Ontario only)—a ship will be assessed 4 cents per gross registered ton of the vessel. In addition, there will be a levy of 40 cents per bulk cargo and 90 cents per ton of general cargo carried.

For partial transit of the new seaway facilities—between Montreal and Lake Ontario—where there are seven locks, the user will be charged 15 percent of the applicable toll for each lock transited.

For each passage through the Welland Canal only—a vessel will be assessed 2 cents per gross registered ton of the vessel. In addition, there will be a levy of 2 cents per ton of bulk cargo and 5 cents per ton of general cargo carried. In the Welland Canal, a partial transit will be assessed 50 percent of the tolls regardless of the number used.

In announcing the new tolls, the seaway development corporation emphasized

—Continued on page 67

CSC 2-Nitropropane Was Stable in Blast

Commercial Solvents Corporation feels that the stability of its 2-nitropropane was confirmed during a recent railroad explosion and fire outside Mt. Pulaski, Ill.

The New York firm points out that despite the fact that the dome of the tankcar carrying the 2-nitropropane was punctured and some of the material leaked out and burned, the remainder of the contents was apparently unaffected and was later transferred to another car and shipped on to its destination.

Urea Capacity Seen Jumping; Fertilizer Use Still Best Bet

Urea capacity in 1959 will jump to 795,800 tons. This means an increase of 58 percent over the 1957 level of supply. Taking a look at the overall picture for urea, Business and Defense Services Administration believes that fertilizers will continue, as they have in the past, to afford the most promising growth opportunities for this chemical. For example, fertilizer use of urea increased from 47 percent of total distribution in 1956 to 52 percent in 1957. BDSA notes that all categories of fertilizer use expanded, with solutions making the greatest gain, 57 percent.

Tonnagewise, 1957 use of urea as solutions exceeded the quantities of solid urea used for direct soil application; the latter showed the largest use in 1956.

Urea's Industrial Pattern

Nonfertilizer consumption of urea showed an 8 percent gain in 1957 over 1956, a considerably smaller increase than that reported for fertilizer use.

Examining the outlook for urea, BDSA notes that projected expansion in urea capacity, scheduled for completion by early 1959, will provide sufficient supplies to permit increase over the 1957 level of supply.

On the basis of consuming trends for the past two years, BDSA feels that fertilizers appear to offer the best opportunities for growth.

Urea possesses the highest nitrogen content (42-46 percent) of any currently used solid fertilizer materials, and is a potential replacement for lower analysis products.

The BDSA report further points out that urea has also found acceptance as a source of nitrogen in ammoniating and other nitrogen solutions.

Combinations of urea with formaldehyde are being used in specialty fertilizers to provide a source of nitrogen which becomes available over an extended period of time.

Consumption of urea in animal feeds apparently has not changed greatly in recent years. Use in feeds is limited to ruminants, and even for that purpose there are problems in toxicity, palatability and relative protein level.

It has been recently reported, BDSA says, that the addition of ethyl alcohol and phosphoric acid to cattle feeds contain-

—*Continued on page 52*

Vinyl Extrusion Gain Rung Up by Goodrich

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company has rung up another first in the field of vinyl extrusion. Along with National Rubber Machinery Company, the chemical firm has reported the first successful extrusion of vinyl in the form of wide, heavy gauge sheeting with exceptionally close tolerances.

According to Goodrich, experimental work at the NRM laboratory in Akron, Ohio, produced a fifty-two inch wide sheet of rigid unplasticized vinyl 130 mils thick with a tolerance of plus or minus four mils.

The material extruded was "Geon 8700 A" supplied by B. F. Goodrich.

Air Reduction Opens Liquid Gas Installation

Air Reduction Sales Company, New York, has opened a liquid gases facility at South Acton, Mass., said to be the first of its kind in New England. The air separation and liquefaction unit—constructed for the production of liquid oxygen, nitrogen and argon—is evaluated by the company at about $9 million. It will produce seventy-five tons of liquefied gases daily.

According to Air Reduction Sales, a division of Air Reduction Company, Inc., the plant is the fifth modern air separation and liquefaction facility to be constructed by the company in recent years.

Similar plants have already been completed at Butler, Penn.; Riverton, N. J.; Chicago, and City of Industry, near Los Angeles, Calif.

The company noted that the growing electronics industry centered in New England is a particularly large consumer of the new facility's products.

Colton Reduces Prices On Polyvinyl Alcohol

Air Reduction Company's Colton Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has reduced the price of "Vinol" polyvinyl alcohol.

Price reductions in both the partially-acetylated grades and the fully-hydrolyzed grades are from 3 percent to 15 percent depending on the grades and quantities ordered.

Plant Food Makers List 1958-59 Price Schedule

Major fertilizer producers came through with their 1958-59 price schedules for certain products last week. Changes included advances and reductions, as well as the maintenance of prices on some items:

Among chemicals affected were:

Ammonium nitrate — Reduced $2 per ton, to $70, effective August 1 by American Cyanamid Company and Monsanto Chemical Company. Seasonal discounts ranging from $5 in August to $1 in December, decreasing $1 in each of the intervening months, will be offered. Spencer Chemical Company announced a 4-zone, delivered price schedule. Effective August 1, this firm will quote a $68.50 per ton price in Zone 1, mostly the midwest,

—*Continued on page 55*

The Week's Price Changes

Lead, Lead Oxide Red, Litharge, Peppermint Oil Advanced. Cassia, Mercury, Platinum, n-Propylamine Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Blood, dried, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 63).
Coconut oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 61).
Copper oxide, black, 1½c. per lb. (p. 59).
Egg yolk, 2c. to 4c. per lb. (p. 45).
Celery seed, French, 8c. per lb. (p. 56).
Cloves, Madagascar, 2c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw No. 2 whole, 5c. per lb. (p. 56).
Siauw No. 2 siftings, 10c. per lb.
Lead, ½c. per lb. (p. 38).
Lead oxide red, ½c. per lb. (p. 59).
Litharge, ½c. per lb. (p. 59).
Mineral orange, ½c. per lb. (p. 59).
Nutmegs, East Indian, 5c. per lb. (p. 56).
Pepper, Malabar black, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
Sarawak black, ¼c. per lb.
Red, Japanese Santaka, ¾c. per lb.
Muntok white, ¼c. per lb.
Peppermint oil, natural, 15c. per lb. (p. 56).
Redistilled, 15c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1, per ton (p. 61).
Spearmint oil, 25c. per lb. (p. 56).
Tankage, Chicago, 25c. per lb. (p. 63).
Vanilla beans, 55c. per lb. (p. 56).
Mexican cuts, 55c. per lb.
Mexican, whole, 25c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Albumin egg, flake, 4c. per lb. (p. 45).
Powder, 4c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia/Korintje "A," 5c. per lb. (p. 56).
"B," 5c. per lb.
"C," 5c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, 1c. per lb. (p. 56).
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 0000, 2c. per lb. (p. 56).
No. 2, 2c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb. (p. 61).
Copper oxide, red, ¾c. per lb. (p. 59).
Fennel seed, Yugoslav, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Ginger, Cochin, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Nigerian split, ¼c. per lb.
Menhaden oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 61).
Mercury, $1 per flk. (p. 38).
Paprika, Bulgarian, 4c. per lb.
Spanish No. 3, 3c. per lb.
Platinum, $2 per oz. (p. 38).
n-Propylamine, 25c. per lb. (p. 43).
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 61).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

June 20, 1958	June 13, 1958	June 21, 1957
109.81	109.79	110.22

Fertilizer Equal to New 'Sprouts'

The agricultural field is sprouting a number of new customers right about now, but the added fertilizer demand they are going to bring with them is not going to upset the country's producers of primary plant nutrients. The Department of Agriculture, after looking things over to determine the annual supply situation, reports that the fertilizer industry at this moment has the greatest capacity in the country's history for the output of the three primary plant nutrients—nitrogen, phosphate and potash.

Supplies of the nutrients are expected to be adequate for the domestic demand as well as for export. The overall supply of the nutrients is estimated at 6,506,000 tons, a total approximately 2 percent less than that for the previous year. Nitrogen supplies are expected to be up about 5 percent. But there are expected drops of 4.3 percent in phosphate and 6.7 percent in potash.

Forests Seen as Big Users

Speaking of one of the sprouting new interests in the agricultural field, USDA points out that considerable attention is being centered on the possibility of increasing forest products production by fertilizer applications.

The agency offers these figures in substantiation: More land is used for commercial forest (485 million acres) than is

—*Continued on page 52*

ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT: Brig. Gen. Clifford L. Sayre, elected president of Armed Forces Chemical Association. He is director of central engineering for the chemical divisions of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation.

Cyanuric Chloride Prices Are Slashed by Cyanamid

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has cut the price of its cyanuric chloride more than 15 percent.

The price change is 15 cents per pound on carload and truckload quantities and 20 cents per pound on less than truckload quantities.

Less than one third its initial commercial price eight years ago, this latest reduction, according to Cyanamid, should widen the range of potential applications.

Stannic Sulfide Being Made

Metal & Thermit Corporation, Rahway, N. J., is producing stannic sulfide in pilot plant quantity. The company describes the sulfide as insoluble in alkaline solutions and as decomposed by acids.

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 173, No. 26, June 23, 1958. Published weekly on Monday except semi-weekly the last week in February and the last week in August, by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U.S.A. Subscription prices—United States and possessions, $5 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Second class mail privileges authorized at New York, N. Y.
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LAB HEAD: Alexander S. Dubenchiek, appointed to head the essential oil and true fruit flavor research laboratories of Felton Chemical Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dye Firms Bought By Armour Syndicate

Robert N. Armour, former vice-president of American Aniline Products, Inc., heads a group which has purchased substantially all of the assets of American Dyewood Company and New York Color & Chemical Company, both of New York.

American Dyewood Company is one of the original dyestuff producers in the United States.

Mr. Armour will be president of the new firm and associated with him will be B. R. Neice, W. J. Norton and F. W. Zipf, jr.

Mr. Armour stated that no change in present personnel was contemplated by the new firm. Included in the sale are the plant and facilities which will be used in the firm's business of manufacturing dyestuffs and chemicals.

Pfizer Influenza Vaccine Production Is Under Way

Production of polyvalent influenza vaccine is under way at the new biologicals center of Chas. Pfizer & Co., near Terre Haute, Ind. The vaccine, marketed through the Pfizer Laboratories Division, incorporates the Asian influenza virus with three other strains.

Pfizer is producing two types of polyvalent influenza vaccine. The first, available in 5 cubic centimeter multiple-dose vials for use by the civilian medical profession, incorporates the four strains of influenza virus specified by the National Institutes of Health. A six-strain vaccine is also being produced to meet army requirements.

Parke-Davis the Victor In Civil Antitrust Suit

Civil antitrust charges against Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., were dismissed by a federal judge in Washington, D. C., last week because the government "failed to prove the existence of a conspiracy."

Last November a criminal case against Parke-Davis was dismissed with a ruling that the government had failed to produce any evidence of a conspiracy to fix prices.

In both suits, the government charged that Parke-Davis had engaged with various co-conspirators (wholesale and retail drug outlets in the District of Columbia and Virginia) in an unlawful conspiracy to establish, maintain and enhance wholesale and retail prices of its products.

Polyethylene Industry Pushes Low-Pressure Boom Too Much, Market Forecasters Contend

The low-pressure polyethylene industry right now is growing too fast for its breeches. So much so, in fact, that forecasters in the industry unanimously opine that plant capacity will far exceed production, at least through 1960. This condition is revealed in a report published by Polymer Associates, Kansas City, Mo., compiled by nine graduates of Harvard Business School, Right now, capacity is estimated at 275 million pounds annually. Current and projected additions will swell the industry's capacity for high density polyethylene to an estimated 445 million pounds by the end of 1959, and to at least 510 million pounds by the end of 1960.

The Polymer Associates report feels that the implication is that industry may find it advantageous to shift capital resources from planned linear polyethylene expansion into polypropylene capacity if possible.

Export Dumping Won't Help

The survey further states that the overcapacity situation which will prevail for the next five years will not be alleviated by export dumping—as has been true for conventional polyethylene.

Reason: Foreign producers are not far behind the US in making the newer polyethylene, which is stronger, tougher and more heat resistant.

The report warns that the answer may lie in price cutting if the production and sales trends continue as forecast.

More than likely, the report indicates, the overcapacity situation may result in postponement of expansion plans, resin prices will be cut, or marketing programs will be stepped up.

Low pressure polyethylene producers face the threat of stiff competition from polypropylene. The report states:

"The present high-density polyethylene and polypropylene price premiums are based on property advantages and what the market will bear rather than on manufacturing costs.

"While prices of these resins will be ultimately only a few cents per pound apart, it appears that production costs of polypropylene are low enough that polypropylene producers who have no low or high density polyethylene capacity could economically undercut the prices of both materials to capture a substantial part of the large polyethylene market."

And here's another point the report brings out: "The relatively low capital requirements, available licenses and technological know-how make the low pressure processes by which the new materials

—Continued on page 58

Upjohn Int'l Sets Up French Marketing Units

Upjohn International Operations, Inc., has formed two French companies for the marketing of Upjohn pharmaceutical products in the French Union.

One company, Union Chimique Atlantique, S. A., will manufacture pharmaceuticals and pharmaceutical chemicals. These will be distributed by a second firm, Laboratories Upjohn S.A.R.L., soon to be organized.

Robert S. Jordan, president of Upjohn International said Upjohn is collaborating in these projects with the Societe Industrielle Pour La Fabrication des Antibiotiques.

President and general manager of the new companies will be Jean Bengue. Temporary offices are located at 63 Boulevard Haussman, Paris. It is expected that Laboratories Upjohn will market its first products late this year.

At the same time Upjohn reported that it has completed and is now occupying new quarters for its Minneapolis, Minn., branch. Mr. Arthur Sailer will continue as sales manager of the branch.

NEW JORDAN ASSOCIATE: Marshall Sittig, who has joined W. Alec Jordan Associates, New York chemical marketing consultant. Mr. Sittig was formerly president of American Lithium Institute.

Petrochemical Unit A First for Kansas

Vickers Petroleum Company has gone on stream with its $3.5 million Udex extraction plant complex—said to be the first petrochemical plant to be built in Kansas—at its refinery in Potwin.

Materials produced at the new plant include benzene and toluene of reagent quality along with xylene and "Solvent V-100." The last named is Vickers' tradename for a high flash-point petroleum aromatic solvent used in baking enamel finishes. The new plant will also produce two other aromatic solvents, "V-125" and "V-150."

Production at the new plant is expected to reach over 15 million gallons of petroleum aromatics annually. It uses a charge or feed stock for the production from a recently completed Ultraformer with a rated daily capacity of 3,500 barrels.

The paint, rubber and plastics industries, according to Vickers, are expected to be the largest consumers of the firm's benzene.

Linde's New Oxygen Unit Is On Stream in Minnesota

A new oxygen producing plant built to supply the mining pits at Minnesota's largest taconite plant is now on stream according to an announcement by Linde Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Corporation.

W. M. Haile, president of Linde Company, said that the new plant is capable of producing sixty-five tons of oxygen a day. Located on leased property, the unit was built and will be operated and maintained by Linde. The oxygen produced by this plant will be used for jet-piercing operations in the open-pit taconite mines.

S 11 Delays Face A Deadline Today In Senate Unit

There'll be no more backing and filling on the Kefauver-Patman price discrimination bill. That's the latest word from the senate judiciary committee. The committee decision "to fish or cut bait" on S 11, made last week, is unlikely to win any loud huzzahs from chemical industry men who have been waging a determined fight against the measure.

However, the committee means to bring the long-pending piece of legislation to a head today, and as its first order of business will take up an amendment by Sen. Sam J. Ervin, jr., of North Carolina. The Ervin amendment would limit application of the Kefauver bill to the food, drug and cosmetic industries.

Included in the Ervin proposal is an amendment by Sen. William E. Jenner of Indiana defining these industries. According to the Jenner definition, the bill would cover only those foods, drugs and cosmetics which are sold to consumers for resale and which need no further manufacturing or processing.

Chances Fair to Good

Following the Ervin and Jenner amendments, S 11 itself will come up for consideration. The bill's chances of being reported out favorably by the senate judiciary committee are rated fair to good.

How the measure will fare on the senate floor is something else again. One of the big question marks is how much strength Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee will be able to marshal.

That he would like to toughen up the measure is generally conceded. However, whether he can do any more with the bill on the senate floor than he has in the judiciary committee is problematical.

Nevertheless, chemical industry observers are keeping a wary eye on the Tennessee senator, for in Washington it is not unusual to find some very strange deals, indeed, being cooked up at the tail end of a congressional session.

S 11 would amend the Robinson-Patman act by banning the "good faith" argument as an absolute defense in price discrimination cases if the discrimination restrains competition or tends to create a monopoly.

Drug Firms Plead Innocent To Gov't Antitrust Charges

Five drug companies last week pleaded innocent to a May 12 government indictment involving the sale of polio vaccine.

The pleas entered at an arraignment in US District court in Trenton, N. J., were made by Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Allied Laboratories, Kansas City, Mo., which produced through a subsidiary, Pitman-Moore, Indianapolis, Ind.; American Home Products Corporation, New York, which produced through Wyeth Laboratories, Philadelphia; Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., and Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.

Federal Judge Phillip Forman instructed the prosecution and defense to hold pre-trial conferences this summer and said he was aiming at a fall trial.

Paint to the Rescue In Mid-Air Collisions

The paint industry, cast in the role of lifesaver, may well be the answer to a problem that has grown to alarming proportions during the past years.

In answer to the raft of mid-air collisions that have been plaguing the country recently, a suggestion has been made and accepted to coat sections of aircraft with daylight "blaze" orange fluorescent paint, bordered in black. The Civil Aeronautics Administration has accepted and will test the suggestion on the ninety-two planes it uses.

A. E. Frates, president of the Honolulu Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association originated the idea and passed it on to Joseph F. Battley, president of the national PVLA, who in turn passed it on to the CAA.

Jap Chemical Advance Seen a Question of Geography

The Japanese chemical industry has spread itself considerably since the war but just how much more it will be able to spread is a question that will be determined largely by the country's geographical structure. The Jap government, ignoring geography, is keeping its predictions high.

That is the way the Business and Defense Services Administration sees it. The agency has just completed an analysis of the country's chemical potential and put it together in another of its foreign reviews, on which this article is based.

Since Japan is an island empire and must import most of its raw materials, its chemical men are largely processors of imported goods for local consumption rather than makers of goods for the outside world.

The country has two advantages: a cheap labor supply and nearness to the Asian markets. But, despite these, it has often lost its edge over the American and European chemical makers. One reason is the high cost of raw materials; the other is greater know-how among the competitors.

More than proportionate future development of the chemical industry is foreseen in the program of the Economic Planning Agency as set forth in its Five Year Plan. EPA estimates that by the fiscal year 1962 Japan's industrial output will have risen by about 60 percent over that in 1956 and chemical production by 87 percent.

Japan's chemical industry appears to be on the threshhold of important changes affecting not only its internal structure but its place in the nation's economy. Its recent rapid expansion in output, facilities, investments, and technology indicates that it will occupy an increasingly significant position in the future.

Progress has been substantial, products are of better quality, and costs have been

—Continued on page 53

CONTINUITY OF SUPPLY?...*CERTAINLY!*

For the raw materials for Reilly Pyridines, Naphthalenes, Cresols and Cresylic Acids are produced in these ten Reilly manufacturing plants.

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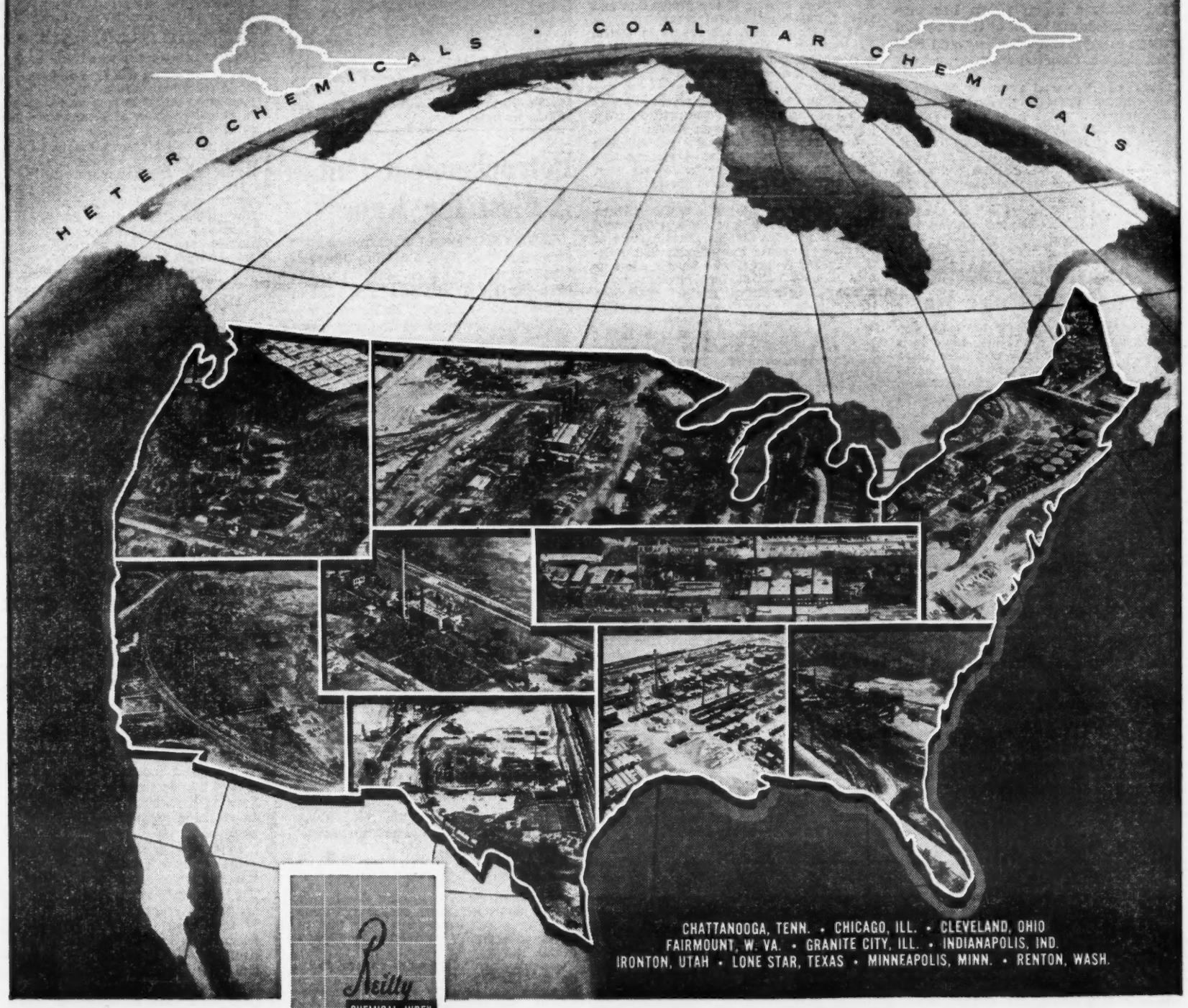
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CHATTANOOGA, TENN. • CHICAGO, ILL. • CLEVELAND, OHIO
FAIRMOUNT, W. VA. • GRANITE CITY, ILL. • INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
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Send for your copy of the Reilly Chemical Index

LINSEED OIL SALES EXECUTIVES: T. G. Garfield, jr. (left) named sales manager for linseed oil by Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn., and Jay C. Hjortland (right) who will continue as sales manager of the packaged linseed oil department and will assume additional responsibilities for general linseed oil sales under Mr. Garfield.

Coal Chemicals Men See Ammonia As Liability, Plan to Get Rid of It

The coking industry, which used to be the key supplier of nitrogen, is seriously thinking about getting out of the current ocean of ammonia. Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., for instance, is looking at a plan to dispose of ammonia, rather than turn it into ammonium sulfate, in its coal chemical operations. E. V. Schulte, manager of the development section of Koppers' engineering and construction division, reports that Koppers initiated studies of the ammonia recovery problem when it became apparent that an oversupply of ammonium sulfate was depressing its selling price.

"The problem of removing ammonia from cokeoven gas and marketing it profitably as ammonium sulfate has been troublesome to steel-plant managers during recent years," Mr. Schulte points out. "This situation has been created by the fact that a buyers' market has arrived with regard to ammonium sulfate, due mainly to the building and placing in operation of a large number of synthetic ammonia plants both in the United States and abroad."

This story is taken from a paper presented before the recent eastern regional meeting of the American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute, at Rye, N. Y.

"This unfavorable market condition," he continues, "has occurred particularly in the United States and Canada, where synthetic ammonia plants are capable of pro-

—*Continued on page 48*

NEW CHEMISTRY DEP'T HEAD: Dr. Rene A. Bolomey, appointed to head a newly-established chemistry department for Nuclear Development Corporation.

Mercury Probe Set To Start on August 5

Tariff Commission will begin hearings August 5 to find out just how the domestic mercury industry shapes up with its foreign competition. The hearings are part of an investigation called for by the senate finance committee in March.

—*Continued on page 53*

Smith Becomes Associate In Chemical Manufacturing

Arthur F. Smith, formerly assistant to the executive vice-president of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, has become an associate in the firm of Chemical Manufacturing Company, New York.

Mr. Smith started his career with M & R Dietetic Laboratories. He joined Battelle Memorial Institute in 1933 and became associated with Food Machinery eight years later. In 1954, Mr. Smith was named manager of sales-market development and market research of the Westvaco Chlor-Alkali Division of Food Machinery. He was made assistant to the executive vice-president earlier this year.

Fertilizer Advertising Failing, NPFI Is Told as It Hears Plea For Industry-Backed Campaign

The fertilizer industry's biggest problem is still one of getting its story across to the farmers—in other words, advertising. Evidence is abundant that increased use of fertilizers can reduce overall costs of farming, add to the incomes of the farmers and raise the living standards of the people on the farms. But until farmer attitudes towards fertilizers can be changed and fertilizer practices revamped, the industry's efforts will still be all uphill.

However, W. E. McGuirk, jr., president of Davison Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md., a division of W. R. Grace & Co., believes he has at least part of the answer. He told the National Plant Food Institute, holding its third annual convention in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., last week that the time has come for the industry as a whole to advertise.

He called for voluntary contributions by producers for an advertising and sales promotion campaign of magnitude, to be conducted through the institute.

Individual Efforts a Failure

Speaking as chairman of the institute's special study committee on a panel discussion on "Changing Farmer's Attitudes Toward Fertilizer," Mr. McGuirk said that the national analyst study of farmers' attitudes conducted by the institute last year seems to indicate that our individual advertising efforts have measurably failed. Mr. McGuirk observed that over 50 percent of the farmers do not even understand the terms used to describe fertilizer, much less how the use of fertilizer can make money for them.

"I think the time has come for changes," he said, adding that "first, we can accept the fact that no one company has the funds to put on an advertising and sales promotion campaign of the magnitude that is needed for our industry.

"The only alternative, therefore, is to devise, through the National Plant Food Institute, an intensive joint education, advertising, and sales promotion program. The best talent in the country must be contacted to develop our plant food story and then take it to the farmer. After determining the cost, we must contribute on a tonnage basis to carry our message to

—*Continued on page 49*

Pharmacists Organize Industrial Association

Pharmacists from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Connecticut met at Columbia College of Pharmacy, New York, last week to organize the Society of Pharmacists in Industry.

The association has been organized to "promote the profession of pharmacy and a closer relationship among pharmacists in industry." Included in the organizational meeting was the election of officers, adoption of a constitution and programming for the coming year.

Officers of the new group are: President, Walter G. Fredell, Lambert-Hudnut Division of Lambert Company; first vice-president, Paul A. Pumpian, E. R. Squibb & Sons, division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation; second vice-president, Maurice L. Rosenthal, Robeco Chemicals, Inc.; recording secretary Gerald Siel, Warner-Lambert Company; and treasurer, Dr. Harris B. Bernstein, of Squibb.

NPFI Elects Bennett At Omaha Convention

Richard E. Bennett, of Farm Fertilizers, Inc., Omaha, Neb., was elected president of the National Plant Food Institute at that group's convention last week.

Mr. Bennett succeeds John A. Miller, president of Price Chemical Company, Louisville, Ky. Vice-president for the new year is L. Dudley George, of Richmond Guano Company, Richmond, Va.

Other officers re-elected are: executive vice-presidents, Paul T. Truitt and Russell Coleman; vice-president, W. Raoul Allstetter; secretary, Louis H. Wilson and treasurer, William S. Ritnour.

Ciba Solvent Facility Completed at Summit

Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, N. J., has completed construction of an integrated general service solvent recovery plant in Summit. According to Ciba, greater efficiency and safety are anticipated at the facility due to the centralized recovery operations, which were previously individually handled by each of the company's chemical manufacturing sections.

In the newly-constructed facility, each unit of the three-unit plant recovers and reworks a different class of solvents such as ethanol, methanol, acetone, isopropanol, alcohol dehydration, toluene, ethyl acetate, etc.

Among the features of the plant are distillation columns especially designed to drain quickly and clean easily. This makes it possible to switch readily from one solvent stream to another.

Chemical Instrument Trade Climbs Up to $250 Million

United States manufacturers of precision instruments used in chemical, nuclear or physical studies are now doing an annual business of $250 million, according to the Business and Defense Services Administration.

The trade, now reaching into more than 100 countries, amounted to some $217 million last year, as compared with $164 million in 1956, and about $129 million in 1955, an increase of 70 percent in the period.

Association Meetings

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Chicago, September 7-12.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, October 28.

American Council of Independent Laboratories, annual meeting, Atlanta, Ga., October 29-November 1.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Statler and Sheraton-Plaza hotels, Boston, Mass., June 22-27.

Chemical Market Research Association, St. Paul hotel, St. Paul, Minn. November 12-13.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, December 9-11.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Sagamore hotel, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., September 11-14.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades section of the Young Men's Board of Trade, annual Young Man of the Year award dinner, Park-Sheraton hotel, New York, October 16.

Electrochemical Society, 114th meeting, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Canada, September 28-October 2.

Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention and show, Cleveland Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, October 5-8.

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 7-10.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law Division of American Bar Association, annual meeting, University of Southern California School of Law, Los Angeles, August 26.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Bon Air hotel, Augusta, Ga., October 29-31.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual meeting, Convention Hall, Philadelphia, September 28-October 2.

National Chemical Exposition, sponsored by Chicago section of American Chemical Society, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, September 9-12.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D C., October 27-29.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Americana hotel, Bal Harbour, Fla., November 8-13.

National Plastics Exposition, sponsored by Society of Plastics Industry, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, November 17-21.

Parenteral Drug Association, Statler hotel, New York, October 22-24.

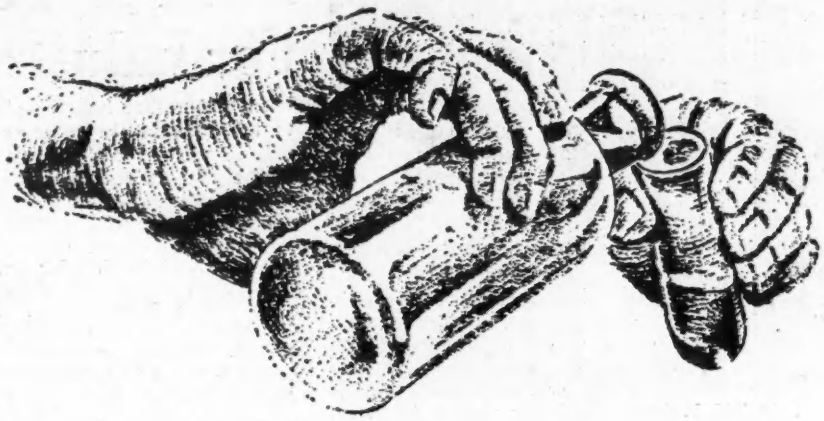
Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, chemical sales clinic, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 20.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, chemical industry medal dinner, Royal York hotel, Toronto, Ont., September 18.

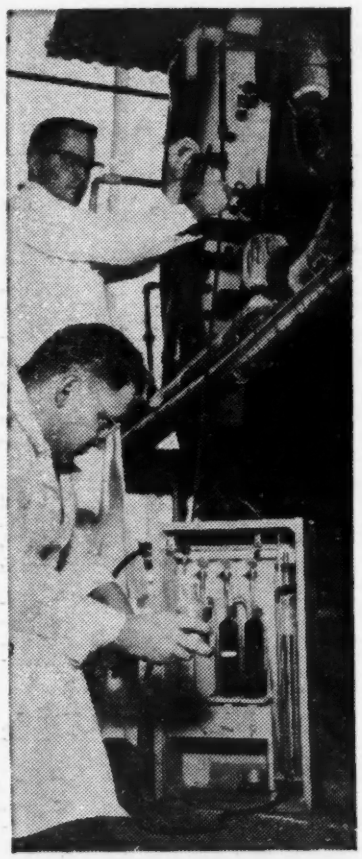
Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, September 9.

Society of Plastics Industry, annual national conference, Morrison hotel, Chicago, November 17-21.

Toilet Goods Association, annual convention, Poland Spring hotel, Poland, Me., June 25-29.



Leadership...
in Quality



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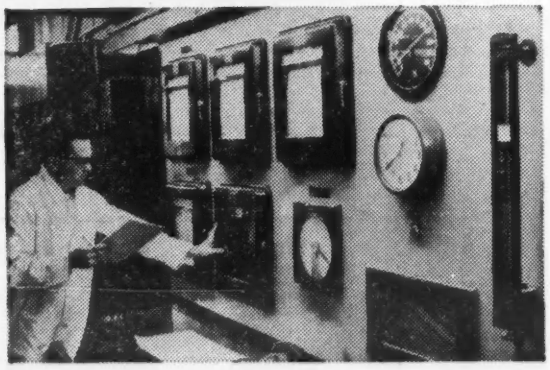
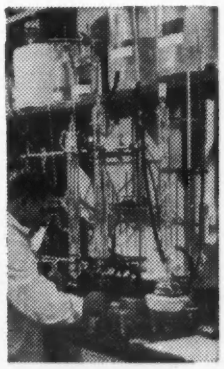
Dixon's consistent quality-control and production efficiency produce the highest grade sulfuric acid, vital to the nations exacting industrial requirements.





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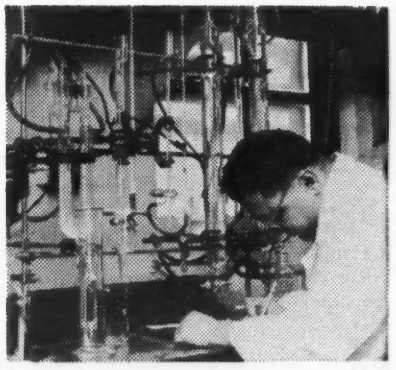

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, June 20 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns ..... lb. 3.60 - 4.25

Acacia (see Arabic gum).

Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —

Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50

Acetaldehyde, 99% dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —

dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —

tanks, works ..... lb .10 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol)

Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½- —

bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt alld. lb. .33½- —

bbls, bgs, smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —

USP, bbls, 225-lb dms, any quantity, lots lb. .79 - —

100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —

Acetic acid, comi or redist, 28%, bbls 100 lbs 4.80 - —

56% bbls. ..... 100 lbs 8.25 - —

70% bbls. ..... 100 lbs 9.95 - —

80% bbls ..... 100 lbs 10 45 - —

Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs. 22.00 - 23.00

tech., dms, c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 13.75 - —

dms., l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 14.25 - —

tanks, dlvd 100 lbs. 10.00 - —

USP chys, incl., dlvd 100 lbs. 31 00 - 32.00

Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .16½- —

aluminum ret dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .17½- —

tanks, dlvd E. lb. .14 - —

Acetoacetanilide, fib dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —

fib dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .81 - —

Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —

fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —

Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —

fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .83 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .11 - —

dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12 - —

tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .08½- —

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —

dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45¾- —

Acetophenetidin USP, dms., works, frt equald lb 1.23 - 1.24

Acetophenone, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.60

Tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - —

dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37¾- —

tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —

N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb 1.75 - 1.85

Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —

cs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .24½- .30

Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb lots, point of shipt lb. .63½- —

USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh) bbls., 1,000-lb. tots, same basis lb. .58½- —

Freight equald, shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich. Chicago and St Louis.

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½- —

non-ret dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½- —

tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½- —

non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½- —

tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .37 - —

Acids

Acid quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls ..... lb. .50 - .55

Acrolein, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —

dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47½- —

tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —

Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —

dms., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald .... lb .31 - —

tanks frt. equald ..... lb. .27 - —

Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32¼- —

bgs., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .35 - —

Agar, USP Kobe No 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.90 - 2.00

powd. 30 mesh, fib. dms lb 2.50 - —

di-Alanine dms. works . lb 8.50 - 11.00

Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).

light dms. lb. .65 - .85

Albumin, egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.19 - 1.21

flake ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.17

tech., cryst., bbls ..... lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aldol, 95%, dms., works ..... lb. .23 - —

Denaturing grade, dms. ... gal 2.15 - —

Aldrin, tech. fib dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .90 - —

fib dms. l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .95 - 1.05

Aletris root, bgs lb 1.75 - 1.85

Algin (see Sodium alginate)

Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).

Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd E. of Rockies ..... lb. 2.38 - —

Alkali blue toner, litho flushed, 125-lb bbls., same basis. lb. 1.33 - —

Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.

Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt alld lb.28.80 - 28 90

Soln, 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt alld lb 6.50 - 6.55

2½% dms frt alld lb .95 - 1.10

Allspice oil (see Pimento oil)

Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .32½- —

dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —

tanks dlvd lb. .30 - —

Allyl bromide 55-lb cbys 5,005 lbs. or more works lb 1.47 - —

55-lb cbys. 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb 1.52 - —

55-lb cbys. 55 to 990 lbs. works. lb. 1.57 - —

Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. .. lb. .17½- —

dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .18½- —

tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —

Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).

Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).

Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a. bots lb. 2.75 - 3.45

NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3 30

USP, sweet, cns., dms ..... lb. .90 - 1.40

Aloe, Cape cs ..... lb 50 - —

powd., cs ..... lb 75 - —

Curacao, kgs. ..... lb 60 - —

powd., kgs ..... lb 60 - —

Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. .... lb. 3.25 - 3.75

Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol)

Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine)

Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).

Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline)

Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol)

Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol)

Alum, ammonium gran, bgs., works 100 lbs 4.30 - —

lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —

powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —

USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21

hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¼- .08

Alum, potassium gran, bgs., works 100 lbs 4.55 - —

lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.30 - —

powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —

USP, burnt., dms ..... lb. .20 - .21

hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¼- .08

Alum, potash-chrome, dms ..... lb. .17 - —

Alumina calcined bgs c.l., works. lb. .0475- —

bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .05 - .0775

Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —

Aluminum chloride, comi., anhyd., dms. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —

dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —

cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 16.00 - —

dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 16 50 - —

soln 32° chys c.l., works lb .044.5- —

cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0520- .1290

tanks, works 100 lbs 3.45 - —

NF, gran., dms., works lb. .31 - .32

Aluminum fluoride tech., anhyd., bgs. c.l. works lb. .17¼- —

bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 18¼- 20¼

Aluminum fluoride in 6b dms. 0.35c. per lb higher

Aluminum formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —

dms., l.c.l. works lb. .12½- —

Aluminum hydrate heavy bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0335- —

bgs. 20,000-40,000 lb lots, same basis lb. .0360 - —

bgs. 2,000-20,000 lb lots, same basis lb. .0460- —

bulk, c.l. same basis lb. .0310- —

Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, 6b dms works lb. .82½ - —

fib dms., contract, works lb. 79¼- —

Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —

9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb 19 - —

fib dms. contract works lb. .18 - —

Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate)

Aluminum metal 99%+, ingots 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2610- —

pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .24 - —

Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined)

Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms .b. .68½- —

Standard grade, dms. lb. .46 - —

Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms .b. 1.09¼- —

Standard grade, dms. lb. .79¼- —

Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb for 100-lb. dm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs and 4c for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U S a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over

Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .36¼- —

Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —

ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44

Monobasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .39 - —

ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44

Tribasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .39 - —

ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44

Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 41.00 - —

grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —

lump, bgs, c.l. same basis ton.44.00 - —

Coml., iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —

bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 7.95

USP, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30

powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37

Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South

Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).

Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 6.50 - 7.50

p-Aminoacetanilide, frt alld. .... lb. 1.57 - —

Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75

Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18

p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —

Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —

dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .485 - —

tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —

2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .44 - —

dms., l.c.l., frt alld. ..... lb. .45 - —

tanks, frt. alld lb. .42 - —

m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —

dms., smaller lots lb. 2.50 - —

p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —

Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms lb. 3.55 - —

p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —

Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.88.00 - —

refrigeration tanks works, frt. equald ton.90.50 - —

Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.91.00 - —

Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous)

Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —

bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 12.65

Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).

Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —

Ammonium benzoate USP fib dms ton lots, works lb 1 00 - —

fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works. lb 1.05 - —

Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.324.50 - —

dms., ton lots, ex whse ton.407 50 - —

dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton 412.50 - —

Ammonium bicarbonate dom dms. c.l., works 100 lbs 7 00 - —

dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E	east	p-	para
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
		equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
approx.	approximately	exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
artif.	artificial	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
		ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
Atl.	Atlantic	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
Be.	Baume	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
bgs.	bags	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bls.	bales	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
bots.	bottles	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
b.p.	boiling point	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
		grd.	ground	reg.	regular
b.r.	boiling range	i &a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
bxs.	boxes	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	ret.	returnable
C.	centigrade	imp.	imported	SD	specially denatured
cbys.	carboys	incl.	included	s.d.	single distilled
CD	completely denatured	indust.	industrial	S E.	southeast
		kgs.	kegs	sec.	secondary
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	l-	laevo	secs.	seconds
		lacq.	lacquer	s.g.	specific gravity
cks.	casks	lb.	pound	shipt.	shipment
c.l.	carlots	l.c.l.	less than carlots	soln.	solution
cns.	cans	l.t.l.	less truckload	s.u.	standard unit
coml.	commercial	liq.	liquid	syn.	synthetic
conc.	concentrated	mfrs.	manufacturers	tanks.	railroad tankcars
CP	chemically pure	m-	meta	tech.	technical
cps.	centipoises	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tert-	tertiary
cryst.	crystalline			t.l.	truck loads
cs.	cases	min.	minimum	t.w.	tank wagons
ctns.	cartons	m.p.	melting point	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cyls.	cylinders	N-	nitrogen		
d-	dextro	n-	normal	vis.	viscosity
dbl.	double	nat.	natural	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
denat.	denatured	neut.	neutral		
dest-dist	destructively—distilled	NF	National Formulary	W.	west
		NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	whse.	warehouse
dl-	dextrolaevo			w w.	water-white
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Ammonium bichromate dms. works lb. .42 .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms. dlvd lb. .2145 .2245
Ammonium bromide NF gran. bbls. lb. .45 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide .10c per lb higher
Ammonium carbonate USP lump, dms., c.l lb. .15½ - —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran. bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 5.75 —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 8.20
USP gran. fib dms lb 17¼ —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate)
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride)
Ammonium gluconate, tech. dms. lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous)
Ammonium iodide NF dms. bots. lb 4.26 4.38
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
Ammonium linoleate, 80% dms., works lb .50 .55
Ammonium molybdate CP crysls. fib dms 13,000 lbs works lb 1.22 - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works lb. 1.23 - —
single fib. dm. works lb. 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom (fertilizer grade, 33.5% N bgs., western works frt equald, base price ton.72.00 - —
Ammonium nitrate imp Canadian 33.5% N, eastern bgs. c.l., ship't point, frt equald to $1 ton base price ton.72.00 - —
western bgs., c.l. f.o.b. cars Los Angeles ton 79.69 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs. Hopewell Va ton 49.75 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., powd., dms lb. .28½ - .34½
Ammonium pentaborate (see Boron oxide)
Ammonium perchlorate, bgs., c.l., works ton.193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton.284.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots ex whse ton.289.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton hicher
Ammonium persulfate, tech. dms., 10-ton lots or more works. lb. .18 —
dms. smaller lots. works lb. .20 .23
Ammonium phosphate, comm., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .09¼ - —
bgs. l.c.l same basis lb .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate dibasic, NF, V bbls dms lb 48 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb .09¼ - —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾ - 13¼
Ammonium sulfamate bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½ - .27
Ammonium sulfate coke-oven bulk, producing ovens, base price ton.32.00 —
purif., dms., works lb. .10 - .10½
Syn., bulk, c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
Ammonium sulfate, tech., bulk, c.l., t.l., works ton.52.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.56.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs. 3.20 - 7.20
Ammonium sulfite tng 40-44% tanks frt equald., 100% basis ton 160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms. c.l. works lb .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Ammonium thioglycollate, comt. chys., 100% basis lb 1.35 1.65
Highly purif. chys. 100% basis lb 1.70 1.96
d Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic bots lb 18.00 - 28.00
dl Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic bots lb 4.50 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride mono basic bots lb 18.00 - 28.00
d Amphetamine phosphate, fib dms. 100-lb lots lb 14.50 —
dl Amphetamine phosphate bots lb 4.50 6.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib dms. 100-lbs. lots lb 16.50 - —
dl Amphetamine sulfate, fib dms. lb 4.50 6.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech. dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld E of Rockies lb. .18½ .19
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .19½ .20
tanks same basis lb. .16 .16½
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
Amyl acetate syn. oxo process, dms. c.l. dlvd lb. 20¼ —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb 21¼ —
tanks dlvd lb. 17¼ - —
Amyl acetate, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb. .18 —
tanks. dlvd lb .14½ —
Amyl alcohol ex fusel oil see Fusel oil refd.).
Amyl alcohol, terment. refd. 128° 132°C., dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
refd. ACS grade dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed, amyls, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½ - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .19½ —
tanks. frt. alld lb. .16 —
primary dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .20¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb 17¾ - —
sec-synthetic, dms. c.l., works, frt alld lb .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .20 - —
tanks, works lb .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms c.l frt. alld E lb. .18½ - —
dms. l.c.l. frt alld E lb .19½ - —
tanks. frt alld E lb. .16 —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn normal), dms. c.l. works lb 41½ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 42½ —
tanks works lb .39½ - —
Amyl alcohol, 2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 70 - —
tanks works lb 60 —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms lb 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 2.20
o-tert Amyl phenol dms. c.l. works lb 49½ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 50¼ - —
tanks, works lb 47 —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms. c.l works lb 26¾ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 27¾ —

Amyl salicylate, cns., dms lb .62 1.10
Amyris oil, dms lb 1.30 1.40
Anethole, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Tech., dms. lb. .85 .90
Angelica root, dom. bls lb .60 .65
Angelica root oil, bots. lb 120.00 130.00
Angelica seed oil, bots lb 120.00 130.00
Aniline, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms. c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs min. frt alld. lb .33 - —
dms l.c.l same basis lb .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms lb. 2.00 - 3.80
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. .17 —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .18½ - —
Anisic aldehyde, dms lb 1.85 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine dms., works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 80-95%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid 99% (50-to dms., dlvd lb 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5% bbls., c.l., frt alld lb .83 - —
bbls. l.c.l. same basis lb .86 - —
Electrical grade bbls. l.c.l. same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l. mines lb. .29 - —
cs. c.l., mines lb. .29½ - —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
Antimony sulfide, approx 65% bgs., 10,000-lb lots, dlvd lb. .23 —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l works lb. .41 —
pails, l.c.l. works lb. .43 —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dms lb. .69½ - —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dms. lb. .74½ - —
Antipyrine, NF 200-lb bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride USP 25-oz lots oz.35.00 —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .85 - 1.10
Arabic gum amber, sorts, bgs. lb 21 23
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .26 - .29
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb 13 —
Arecoline hydrobromide NF, bots., tins oz 4.50 6.00
1-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.90.00 - —
1-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 - —
1-Arginine monochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bgs lb 1.40 1.50
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb .016 —
bbls., c.l., works lb .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd. bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½ —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½ .07½
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white)
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide)
Arvlid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls lb 2.85 - —
Maroon shade, bbls lb 3.70 - —
Asafetida gum, cns. lb. .40 - —
Powd. bbls dms lb .85 - —
Asbestine (see Fale fibrous New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude 6D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.88.00 - —
7D c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.43.00 - —
7RF c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 - —
7TF c.l (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher
Ascorbic acid USP dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo.10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo.10.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.12.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots kilo.12.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide)
Asphalt, gilsonite black jet, bgs. c.l. mines ton.40.00 —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J ton.83.56 -86.50
seconds 300°-390°F fusing pt. bgs. c.l. mines ton.35.00 - —
select 350° F. fusing pt., bgs. c.l. mines ton.41.00 - —
270°-295° F fusing pt., bgs c.l mines ton 40.00 - —
Asphalt, manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works lb .06¼ —
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion tanks tankwagon refy gal. .09½ —
steam-refd. 50-80 penetration tanks tankwagon refy ton 21.00 - —
85-300 penetration tanks tankwagon refy ton 20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid)
Atropine, NF, tins oz. 5.75 - 6.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots oz. 5.00 - 5.50
Avocado oil, cns lb. 3.00 Nom.

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds dried, bgs lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF dms lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate precip, bgs. c.l. works ton.111.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton.126.50 - —
Barium chlorate dms works lb 32 .41
Barium chloride anhyd bgs. c.l. works ton 176.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.186.00 - —
Barium chloride, NF cryst., 100-lb. dms lb. .22 - —
Tech. cryst. bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs 7.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
Barium chromate, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .38 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt equald ton.208.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. l.t.l., frt equald ton.218.00 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate bbls. c.l. t.l. dlvd. lb. .10 - —
bbls., l.c.l. t.l., dlvd lb. 17 - —
Barium oxide grd. dms., c.l. t.l. frt equald ton.275.00 - —
dms. l.c.l. t.l. frt equald ton.285.00 - —
Barium peroxide dms. frt equald. lb 20 - —
Barium stearate, ctns. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe)
Barium sulfate, X-ray, dms. lb. .13 - .15½
Barium sulfide, dms. c.l., works. ton.100.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton 110.00 - —
Barytes, southern off-color, bgs. mines ton 25.00 - —
95-75% bgs. mines ton 25.00 - —
white water-grd., paper bgs. c.l. St. Louis ton.55.00 -55.25
paper bgs. ex whse, New York ton 79.85 —
Battery acid, chys. c.l. works, E 100 lbs 2.35 —
chys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 2.65 -10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 7.00 10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb 2.10 - 3.05
55-60%, cns. lb 2.50 - 3.05
West Indian 50-55% cns. dms. lb. 1.95 - 3.00
Bayberry wax, bgs lb. .45 .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs lb. .56 - .57
Brazilian bgs. lb. .67 Nom.
Central American, bgs lb. .60 Nom.
Chilean, bgs. lb. .67 Nom.
Beeswax refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .73 .75
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .72 .74
yellow bricks, 100-lb ctns lb. .67 .69
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .66 .68
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb. .30 - —
Belladonna root, bls lb. .30 - —
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
imp. Italian, white, high gel. bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.91.00 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots ex whse ton.94.00 - —
low gel. bgs., 5-ton lots ex whse ton.89.35 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton.92.35 - —
Benzal chloride, chys. works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde NF dms lb. .80 - .86
Tech., chys. dms., t.l. lb. .43 - —
chys., smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Bethlehem Pa gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown Pa gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna N Y gal. .36 - —
Lone Star Tex gal. .36 - —
Lorain Ohio gal. .36 - —
Middletown Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa Colo gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .36 - —
Syracuse N Y gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute Ind gal. .36 - —
Youngstown Ohio gal. .36 - —
Benzene, petroleum Houston, Tex., tanks gal. .36 .38
Benzene hexachloride 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride tech. high gamma dms c.l. dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .00825- —
dms. l.c.l. works gamma unit-lb. .009 .0095
low gamma dms. c.l. dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .00825- —
dms. l.c.l. works gamma unit-lb .009 —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls. c.l. frt alld., 100% basis lb 1.19 - —
bbls. l.c.l same basis lb 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow AAA bbls. dlvd. lb. 2.30 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd lb 2.55 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. lb. 3.40 - —
Benzocaine dms lb 3.48 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech. c.l. t.l. frt. alld. lb .37 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .41 - —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
USP, ton lots lb. .48 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Benzoin gum Sumatra cs lb .33 - —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone dms lb 1.40 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech. dms. 1,000-lb lots, works lb 2.25 —
Benzotrichloride, chys. 1,000-lb. lots or more frt. equald lb .21 - —
chys. smaller lots frt equald lb .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, chys., dms., c.l., works frt equald lb. .22 - —
chys. l.c.l. same basis lb .23 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area. lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif. fib dms. 50 to 1,000-lb lots works lb .98 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c. cns. dms lb. .65 .79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms lb. .65 .80
Tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½ - .65
Benzyl benzoate, NF, 40-lb. dms., lb. .68 - —
Benzyl chloride, tech., chys. dms., c.l works frt equald lb. .22½ - .25½
chys dms. l.c.l same basis lb. .23½ - .25½
tanktrucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb .21 —
A 2½c differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal chys. In steel dms prices are ½c lower
Benzyl cinnamate, cns lb. 3.30 3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works. lb 2.25 —
Benzyl formate, cns lb. 1.85 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. lb 9.85 —
Benzyl propionate, bots. lb 1.35 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots lb 1.00 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb 1.75 1.80
Benzylidine chloride (see Benzal chloride)
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb 35.00 36.25
Berberine hydrochloride, bots lb 35.00 36.25
Bergamot oil, nat, NF, Italian, cns lb. 12.75 -13.75
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betanaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid)
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst. bots gram.10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude cns. lb 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Bismuth chloride, tars lb 5.11 —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms lb. 4.60 - 4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs, ton lots lb 2.25 —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms. lb. 2.08 - 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd. dms lb 4.47 5.05
Bismuth oxychloride, dms lb 4.37 4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate USP dms lb 3.20 —
Bismuth subgallate NF fib dms lb 3.15 - —
Bismuth subiodide, fib dms lb 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate NF dms lb 2.65 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate USP dms lb 3.50 - —
Bismuth ammonium citrate, USP, powd. tars lb 4.22 —
Bisphenol A (see 2,2-Bis(4-hydroxyphenyl) propane).
Bis(2-hydroxyethyl) tallow amine, frt alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb .31 - —
Blackberry root bark, bls lb. .50 .55
Black haw root bark, bls lb 63 65
Black haw tree bark, bls lb 45 50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs. c.l., works ton.115.00 —
bgs. l.c.l. works ton.125.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton.169.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia New York unit-ton 6.50 - —
high-grade unground 16-17% ammonia bgs. Chicago unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Blood, dried soluble bgs. c.l lb 13 14
bgs., t.l. lb. .15 - .17
bgs., l.t.l. lb. .15½ - .35¼
Bloodroot, bls lb 48 50

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms. lb. 2.60 - 3.75
Peruvian, dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.40
BON acid maroons, pure bbls lb 1.75 —
Resinated, bbls lb 1.50 —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .18 - .22¾
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c per lb higher
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.65.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate precip (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.87.50 - —
bgs. ton lots ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.143.75 —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.148.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.78.50 —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l. works ton.47.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.103.75 —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.108.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.41.00 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.00 - —
bgs. ton lots ex whse New York or Chicago ton.119.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.124.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.56.50 - —
Borax, tech., powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.52.50 - —
bgs. ton lots, ex wnse New York or Chicago ton.108.75 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis. ton.113.75 - —
USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt. bgs., l.c.l same basis lb. .19 - .26
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.335.00 - —
bgs. ton lots ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.390.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.415.00 - —
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.133.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.190.75 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis. ton.195.75 —
dms., c.l., works ton.158.00 -178.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.215.25 -235.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.220.25 -240.25
gran., 99.9%, bgs. c.l., works. ton.108.50 - —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.165.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.170.75 - —
dms. c.l., works ton.133.00 -153.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.190.25 -210.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.195.25 -215.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.102.50 - —
powd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.113.50 - —
bgs. ton lots ex whse New York or Chicago ton.170.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.175.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.138.00 -158.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.195.25 -215.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.200.25 -220.25
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.
Borneol, cns lb 2.75 —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb 1.25 —
100-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls. truckload, works lb .62 —
cyls., l.t.l., works lb. .70 - —

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Akron Atlanta Boston Charlotte Chattanooga Chicago Greensboro Los Angeles New Orleans Philadelphia Portland, Ore. Providence San Francisco Toronto

Brazilwood Extract—Calcium Phosphate

Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract)			
Brimstone (see Sulfur).			
Broenner's acid, bbls	lb.	1.76	—
Bromine purif. cs. c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies	lb.	.32	—
cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.34	.39
ret. dms. c.l., t.l. dlvd. E of Rockies	lb.	.31	—
ret. dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.31	.34
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22½	—
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.48	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.47	—
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys	lb	1.80	1.90
Bromstyrol, bots	lb.	5.45	5.70
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.72	Nom.
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.69	Nom.
Buchu leaves, bls	lb.	1.20	—

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l., refy	lb.	.21	—
cyls., l.c.l., refy	lb.	.22	—
tanks, contract, refy.	lb.	.14½	.15
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3	gal.	.04	—
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	—
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	—
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.14¾	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¼	—
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.57½	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.58½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.55	—
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.			
Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17	—
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14½	—
Butyl alcohol, sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12½	—
Butyl alcohol, tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. dlvd. E.	lb.	.14¾	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¼	—
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).			
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.37½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.38¼	—
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35¼	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.36	—
tanks, works	lb	.33¼	—
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.42½	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Butyl laurate, dms., works	lb.	.37½	—
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.33	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35½	—
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
Butyl phenylacetate, dms	lb.	4.50	4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).			
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi	lb.	.27¼	.27½
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28¼	—
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tri-butylamine).			
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.56	—
tanks, works	lb.	.54	—
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).			
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.27½	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.28½	—
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.19¼	—
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.34	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.34½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.32½	—
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).			

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).			
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	5.45	—
Light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.55	—
Medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	5.20	—
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.80	—
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.20	—
Cadmium CP yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies	lb.	2.75	—
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms	lb	6.75	7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd	lb.	1.55	—
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies	lb.	1.61	—
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.91	—
light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.68	—
Medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.83	—
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.76	—
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, maroon shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.99	—
Cadmium-selenide lithopone, maroon, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	2.72	—
Cadmium-selenide lithopone, maroon, dark shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.77	—
Orange, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.54	—
Calmium-selenide, lithopone, red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.62	—
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis,	lb.	1.84	—
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.96	—
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.19	—
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis,	lb.	2.52	—
Cadmium-selenide lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.15	—
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.70	—
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more,	lb.	2.50	—
cryst., hydrous, dms 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.33	—
USP, syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.50	—
cryst., hydrous, dms. 100-lb. lots or more	lb	2.33	—
Cajuput oil, native, cns	lb.	1.75	3.30
Redist., USP, cns	lb.	1.90	2.10
Calamine, USP, dms	lb.	.34	—
Calamus oil, bots	lb.	12.00	20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works	gram.	.54	—
1-10 kilo lots	gram.	.55	—
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).			
Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more frt adjusted	lb.	4.00	—
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.09	.09¼
bgs., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.10	.10½
Calcium bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.97	—
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms. c.l., dlvd	ton.	149.00	—
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	10.50	—
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	32.00	34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00	—
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	32.50	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	42.50	—
medium, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	38.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	48.00	—
surface treated bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	37.50	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	47.50	—
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	110.00	160.00
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	120.00	175.00
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	31.00	—
Calcium chloride, conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	ton.	37.80	—
powd., paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	37.00	—
Gran., purif., dms	lb.	.27	—
USP, dms.	lb.	.32	—
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	—
Calcium chloride, solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	ton.	29.50	—
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	ton.	36.00	73.00
Calcium chromate, bgs., frt. equald.	lb.	.29½	.30
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	.33
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms	lb.	2.95	—
Calcium gluconate, AA, dms	lb.	.76	—
USP, dms.	lb.	.67	.69
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works.	lb.	2.20	3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb. cs., dlvd E. of Rockies	cs.	22.95	25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis	dm.	30.80	34.50
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb	1.28	—
Calcium iodide, jars	lb.	4.52	—
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.36	.40
smaller lots, works	lb.	.41	.48
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works	lb.	2.10	2.25
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.30	—
Calcium pantothenate, dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	35.00	—
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).			
Calcium phenosulfonate, dms.	lb.	.99	1.00
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		8.25	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	9.00	—
Feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	83.25	—
bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. Texas City works	ton.	77.70	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	ton.	93.25	—
21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	94.50	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	ton.	104.50	—
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices.			

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Bromine offers such processing advantages as:

- Liquidity — no pressurized equipment required.
- Lower oxidation potential than those of chlorine or fluorine.
- Melting points of bromides are higher than those of chlorides or fluorides.
- Exceptionally high densities of bromine compounds.
- Catalytic properties of various inorganic bromides in reactions involving intramolecular rearrangements.

New product opportunities:

- Bromine imparts greater fire resistance to organic compounds than low molecular weight halogens.
- New pharmaceuticals are possible with bromine compounds as intermediates.
- Bromine can be compounded to produce active germicides, bactericides, and algicides.

You may discover many other significant and profitable bromine uses now that it is available in quantity. Michigan Chemical will be glad to help you with your present bromine needs, or with your basic bromine research. Just write or phone us.

MC*

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

C-56-14

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EASTERN SALES OFFICE: 230 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York

† A joint-venture project of Michigan Chemical Corporation and Murphy Corporation of El Dorado, Arkansas

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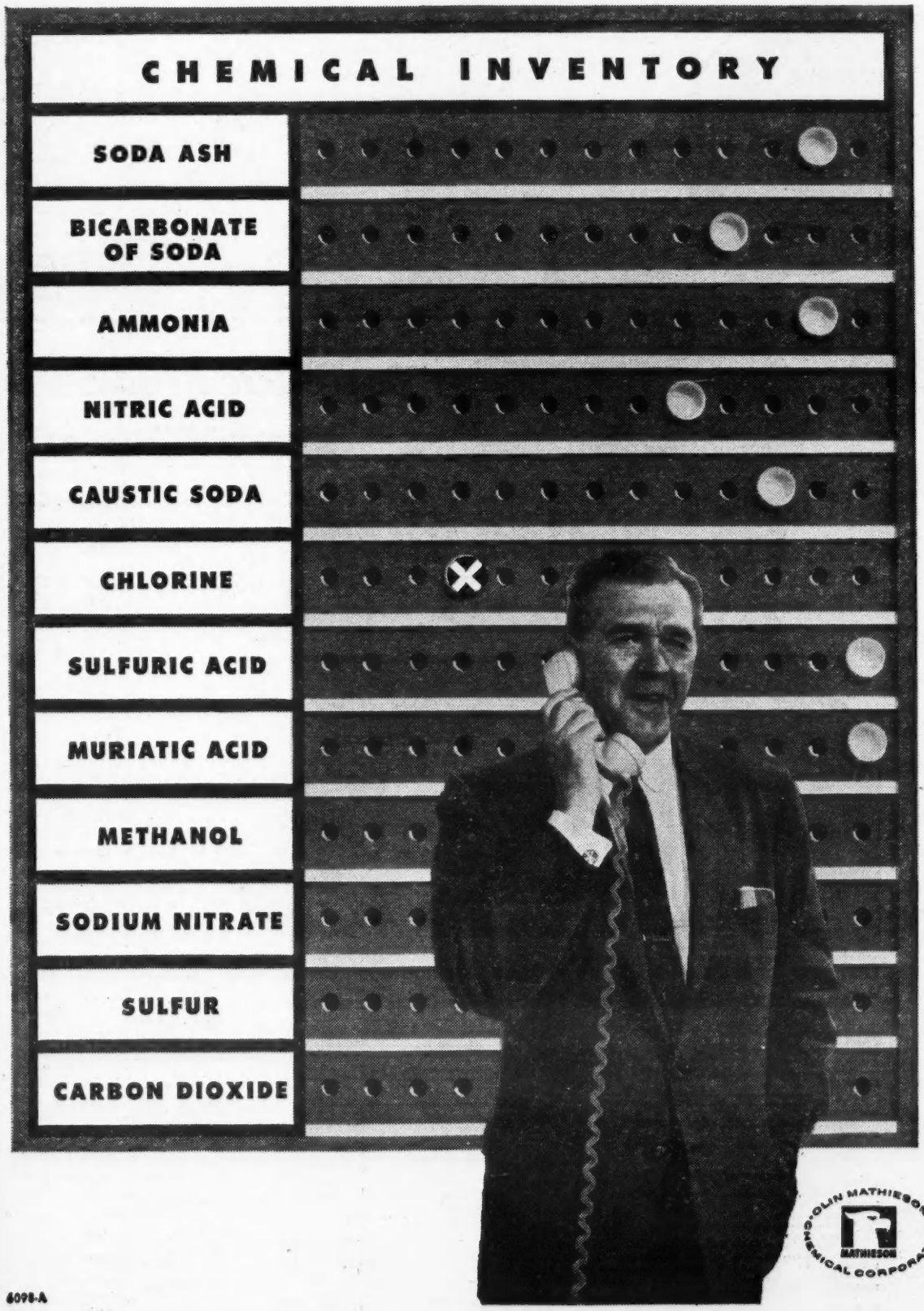

Balance of raw materials inventory is often the difference between a favorable and unfavorable cash position. To help you maintain optimum levels, Olin Mathieson offers important services and facilities.

RESOURCES. Shorter in-transit time and smaller accounts payable are likely benefits from our multiple producing and shipping points.

ACTION. Alert attention will activate your orders in minimum time through our high-speed private-wire system. An emergency can often be handled by chemicals in transit.

PLANNING. A business of chemicals service for over 60 years, Olin Mathieson provides a wide range of experience applicable to your own situation.

We invite your close examination of our methods of supply. You may find important advantages in dealing with your inventory problems. Talk it over with your purchasing department today — then call Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Industrial Chemicals, Baltimore 3, Md.

Atlanta	MUrray 8-5916
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Houston	CApitol 5-6511
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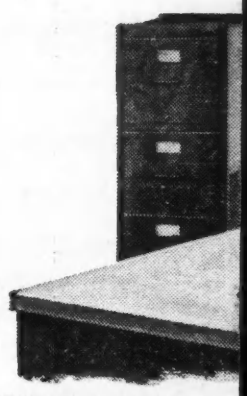
6098-A

Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	7.45	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis,	100 lbs.	7.95	—
Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	9.25	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	10.00	—
Calcium phytate, bgs. works	lb.	.50	—
Calcium resinate precip. dms. ton lots, frt. alld., works	lb.	.36¼-	—
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¼-	—
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).			
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.39	—
ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.40	.44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum).			
Calomel, NF X, powd., 100-lb. dms.	lb.	5.42	—
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms incl., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
dms incl., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½-	—
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).			
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms.,	kgs lb.	3.68	3.70
Camphor, nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots	lb.	.60	.65
tablets, 1-oz., ½ oz cs	lb.	.85	.90
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.59	—
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.60	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	.61	—
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.85	—
ctns. 500-lb. lots	lb.	.86	—
ctns. smaller lots	lb.	.87	—
tech., 1 bbl. or more	lb.	.48	—
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms.	lb.	.26	.50
White, dms.	lb.	.29	.50
Cananga oil, native, cns.	lb.	7.25	7.85
Rectified cns	lb.	9.55	12.65
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs.	lb.	.53	.54
Refd., bgs.	lb.	.60	.62
Powdered Candelilla wax, 20 to 100 mesh 8c higher			
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.	lb.	2.00	2.05
powd., bxs	lb.	2.25	2.30
Russian, bgs.	lb.	2.75	—
powd., bxs.	lb.	3.00	3.25
Caprie acid, CP, dms.	lb.	.27	.29
tanks	lb.	.25	—
Capryl alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works	lb.	.19	—
dms. t.t.l. same basis	lb.	.19½-	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.16½-	—
Sec., 92-99% dms., c.l.	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.23	—
tanks	lb.	.19½-	—
Caprylic acid, dms.	lb.	.27	.29
tanks	lb.	.25	—
Capsicum (see Pepper red).			
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).			
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms	lb.	4.00	4.75
NF, from African pepper, dms.	lb.	4.50	5.25
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.10	—
Polish, bgs.	lb.	.08¾-	—
Carbazole, 97% bbls. ton lots, works	lb.	1.05	—
Carbon black channel rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.07¼-	—
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
Furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾-	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse.	lb.	.12½-	—
high abrasion bulk, c.l., works.	lb.	.07¼-	—
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.13½-	—
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.06¼-	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse.	lb.	.12	—
semi-reinforcing bgs. c.l., works.	lb.	.05¾-	—
bgs., ctns., l.c.l. whse.	lb.	.11½-	—
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.72	—
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.79	—
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd or whse	lb.	.21	—
Carbon dioxide indust., wholesale, bulk dlvd Metropolitan area	ton.	73.00	115.00
cyls., works	lb.	.08	.09
Solid wholesale works	lb.	.035	.040
Carbon disulfide 55-gal. dms., c.l., works frt equald to competitive points	lb.	.07	—
55-gal dms. c.l. same basis	lb.	.08½-	.09
5-gal dms. 30 dms to c.l. same basis	lb.	.13	—
5-gal. dms. less than 30 dms., same basis	lb.	.16	—
tanks dlvd	lb.	.0545-	—
Carbon tetrachloride CP consumers dms. c.l. frt alld	lb.	.12¾-	—
l.c.l. frt alld	lb.	.15¼-	—
Carbon tetrachloride, tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld	lb.	.11¾-	—
dms. l.c.l. t.t.l. frt. alld	lb.	.14¼-	—
tanks frt. alld	lb.	.10¾-	.11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Carbromal NF dms. 100-lb lots, works	lb	4.00	4.25
dms. smaller lots works	lb	4.10	4.75
Cardamom oil NF bots.	lb.	45.00	48.00
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A,"	lb.	2.95	—
Bleached, "B"	lb.	2.80	—
Decorticated Alleppy, cs.	lb.	2.80	—
Guatemala, cs.	lb.	2.75	—
Green, Alleppey, bgs.	lb.	2.15	—
Ceylon, bgs.	lb.	2.15	—
Carmine No 40 NF bulk, 100-lb. lots or more dlvd	lb.	16.80	—
bulk smaller lots dlvd	lb.	16.90	17.30
Carnauba wax chalky, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.68	.69
North country No. 2 crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.77	.78
refd., pure, ton lots	lb.	.93	.94
North country No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.71	.72
Ceara refd., pure, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.82	.84
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.73	.75
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.82	.84
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots	lb.	1.22	1.25
No. 1, Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots	lb.	1.24	1.27
Powdered carnauba wax 20 to 100 mesh 8c higher			
Carotene tech 1,250,000 A units per gram tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram.		.24½-	—
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units.		.12	—
USP microcrystalline in oil, 400-000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd million units.		.174	—
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.		69.60	—
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.		87.00	—
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram. cns. gram.		.29	—
Carvol, bots.	g.	5.00	5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.35	.36
Casein, dom. edible, acid precip., 30 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more works	lb.	.56	—
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.64	—
Imp., edible, acid-precip. grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.19	.19½
New Zealand, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.23½-	.24
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J	lb.	.22	—
dms., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.23	—
dms., dm. lots, same basis	lb.	.25	—
Cassella acid, dms., frt alld., 100% basis	lb	1.44	1.75
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls.	lb.	.75	Nom.
"B"	lb.	.73	Nom.
"C"	lb.	.70	Nom.
Korintje "A"	lb.	.75	Nom.
"B"	lb.	.73	Nom.
"C"	lb.	.70	Nom.
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).			
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2650-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2750-	—
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2750-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2910-	—
tanks	lb.	.2600-	—
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2660-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2760-	—
tanks	lb.	.2460-	—
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.3125-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.33.50-	—
No. 1, dom., dms., c.l.	lb.	.2300-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2400-	—
tanks	lb.	.20½-	—
Castor oil, dom., No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.22¼-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.23¼-	—
tanks	lb.	.20¼-	—
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2750-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2850-	—
USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2450-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2550-	—
tanks	lb.	.2250-	—
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks	lb.	.1600-	—
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50% dms., works	lb.	.15	.15¼
75%, dms., works	lb.	.19½-	.20
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms.	lb.	.44¼-	.46¼
split, dms	lb.	.37¼-	.38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	40.00	Nom.
Castoreum, nat., cns.	lb.	5.25	—
Syn., cns.	lb	9.00	—
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works	lb	2.17½-	—
Resub., dms., works	lb	4.29½-	—
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls.	lb.	.75	—
Caustic potash (see Potash, caustic).			
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).			
Cedarleaf oil, USP, XIII, cns., dms.	lb.	3.10	4.50
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms.	lb.	.51	.65
Celery seed, French, bgs.	lb.	.28¼-	—
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.22	—
Celery seed oil, bots.	lb.	13.50	16.00
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., ctns., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd E	lb.	.35	.43
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.545	.555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.595	.605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.545	.555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.543	.553
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.585	.595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose).			
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld	lb.	.57	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.59	—
Cerium chloride, 48% dms., dlvd	lb.	.30	—
Cerium hydrate 74% CeO. fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.40	—
77%CeO. fib dms., 100-lb lots or more	lb	1.74	—
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).			
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb	1.85	1.98
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd	lb	2.03	2.23
Cetyl alcohol, extra fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more	lb.	.65	.72
NF, fib cns. 140-lb. lots or more.	lb.	.48	—
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).			
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, bls	lb.	1.50	—
Roman, cs.	lb.	3.00	—



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Houston — Van Waters & Roge
El Paso — Braun Chem

UTAH
Salt Lake City — Braun-Knecht-Heim
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Chamomile oil, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb. 350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - .33
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works lo. .32½- .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works, lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone, black).
Charcoal, hardwood, bulk, lump, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant, ton. 78.00 -80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 106.00 - —
10-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 96.00 - —
bulk, lump, 25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 87.00 - —
plant ton. 87.00 - —
40-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 84.00 - —
Charcoal, pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 69.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South ton. 74.00 -79.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South, ton. 66.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South ton. 70.00 -84.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton. 50.00 - —
bulk, t.l., works, South ton. 55.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns. lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Chestnut extract, imp., solids 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .08727- —
powd., 68% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .09817- —
Chicago acid paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral tech, 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —

Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .68 - —
Clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000lb lots, frt. alld. lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 40% dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
125, 1,000 cps. ctns., c.l., works. lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l. Metropolitan area lb. .12½- .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms. c.l lb. .23½- .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech. flake, 96-97% dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —

m-Chloroaniline, dms., min. 10,000 lbs. or over, frt. alld. lb. .84 - —
dms., less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .89 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .82 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb 1.05 - —
dms. l.t.l. same basis lb 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works, dlvd. to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb 1.10 - —
fib dms. smaller lots works lb 1.23 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb 2.25 - —
fib. dms. less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86½- —

4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd. dlvd. E lb. 80½- —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb 37 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb 37 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb 38 - —
Chloropicrin comt bots lb 1 50 —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .95 - —
cyls. 100 lbs. same basis lb .97 —
cyls. 25 lbs. same basis lb 1.22 —
Chlorosulfonic acid dms., c.l., frt equald lb 04 65- —
dms. l.c.l. frt equald lb 05 15- —
tanks, frt equald lb 04 15- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms ½c per lb higher
Choline bitartrate fib dms. frt adjusted kilo 2 75 3 00
Choline chloride fib dms. frt adjusted kilo 2 75 3 00
Choline dihydrogen citrate fib dms. frt adjusted kilo 2 75 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, light medium blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chromic acid, 99¾% dms. c.l., works frt equald lb. .29½ —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd New York Metropolitan area lb. .30 .31
Chromic acid NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09½ —
cbys., works lb. .11¼ —
Chromium fluoride, bbls. works lb 51 .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44½- —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .45¼- —
Chromium trioxide NF bots lb 1 15 —
Cinchona bark NF red broken, bgs. lb .35 .40
NF yellow broken bgs lb .35 40
Cinnamic acid refd. bots lb 2.50 3 50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots. lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Cinnamic aldehyde dms lb 95 1.25
Cinnamon Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb. .87 - —
Ceylon, "0000," bgs. lb. 1.05 - —
Cinnamon bud oil, bots. lb. 36.00 -70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. 1.35 - 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms. lb. 8.50 -13.50
Citral, CP, bots., cns. lb. 4.05 - —
Extra, bots., cns. lb. 5.60 - —
Citric acid USP anhyd., fine gran., bgs. dms. c.l lb. .29½ .30
bgs. dms. 10,000-lb lots 1 shipt lb. .30 .30½
bgs. dms. smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
hydrous, fine gran., bgs. dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs. dms. 10,000-lb lots 1 shipt lb. .28 .28½
bgs. dms. smaller lots lb 29 .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c higher
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms. lb. .62 - 1.00
Java-type, dms. lb. .70 - .85
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 2.90 - 3.40
Civet, artif. bots lb 13.75 15.00
Nat. bots oz 8 50 -15 00
Clay, ball., dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 17.50 -21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 8.00 -11.00
Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port net-ton. 42.00 -45.75
lump, bulk Atl. port net-ton. 29.50 -35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99% 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 10.00 -12.00
Georgia, bgs. l.c.l., works. ton. 15 50 —
300 mesh bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 13.50 -14.50
bgs., l.c.l. ex-whse ton. 35 00 -36 00
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long-ton. 20.00 - 35.00
powd., bgs., c.l. ex dock, net-ton. 50.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net-ton. 60.00 -70.00
Cleve's acid, mixed bbls lb. 1.05 - —
Cloves, Madagascar bgs lb. .39 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .48 - —
Clove bud oil, USP, dms. lb. 2.40 - 3.25
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. .85 - .90
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis. bgs or fib dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs. or fib dms., less than 23,000 lbs. dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
CMC, crude, 65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs., or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
CMC, purif. high vis (see Cellulose gum)
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis. lb .59 —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c per lb. lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar crude, resale tor soins., tanks, works gal. .16 - —
Refd., resale indust., dms., c.l., ex whse. gal. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .39 - —
tanks, works gal. .20½- —
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton 40 00 -42 00
Carbon and indust., bulk, works ton 40 00 —
Core, bulk, works ton. 36.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton 44 00 - —
Roofing, 140 155°F., Federal Specification RP-381 Type I, tanks, works ton. 41 00 - —
Cobalt acetate 23.7% Co dms. dlvd. lb 1.10 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250 lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.

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Charlotte.....F. H. Ross & Co.
Greensboro.....F. H. Ross & Co.
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OHIO
Cincinnati.....Merchants Chemical Co., Inc.
Cleveland.....Ohio Solvents & Chemicals Co.
Columbus.....Merchants Chemical Co., Inc.

OREGON
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PENNSYLVANIA
Altoona.....Western Penna. Chemical Co., Inc.
Erie.....Western Penna. Chemical Co., Inc.
Middletown (Harrisburg) Western Penna. Chemical Co., Inc.
Philadelphia.....Pioneer Salt Co.

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Providence.....Borden & Remington Co.
Providence.....George Mann & Co., Inc.

SOUTH CAROLINA
Columbia.....F. H. Ross & Co.
Greenville.....F. H. Ross & Co.

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Chattanooga.....Burkart-Schier Chemical Co.
Knoxville.....Burkart-Schier Chemical Co.
Knoxville.....F. H. Ross & Co.
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FOR "HEXALIN" & "HYTROL" O

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Los Angeles.....Mafford Chemical Company
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*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.57 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co, dms., dlvd lb 1.05 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co, dms., dlvd lb 2.20 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co, dms lb. .71½- —
Liq., 6% Co, dms lb. .57½- —
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse. lb 2.00 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls, dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co, kgs lb 1.52 - —
70-71% Co, kgs lb 1.48 - —
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co, kgs., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused 3% Co, dms. lb. .29½- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst, 21% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .69 - —
Cobalt sulfate, monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.17 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co, dms., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
Cocaine, USP, ens., 100-oz lots oz.17.80 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, ens., 100-oz. lots oz.13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls. lb. .22 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. 1.02 - 1.07
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .14¾- —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .13¾- —
Refd., deodorized, dms., l.c.l. lb. .24 - —
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms lb. .22½- .25
tanks lb. .20 - —
double dist. (stripped), dms. lb. .23½- .26
tanks lb. .21 - —
Cod oil, Newfoundland, dms. lb. .10 - .10½
Codeine, NF ens, 100-oz lots oz.13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, ens., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, ens., 100-oz. lots oz.10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP, ens., 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms. gal. 1.45 - 1.50
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Blue, bls lb .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., ens. oz.29.00 - 35.50
Colchicum root, bls. lb .35 - —
Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. .55 - —
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
Flexible, dms. lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls lb. .72 - —
Colombo root, bls lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bls lb. .26 - —
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
No. 2, bgs lb. .22 - .24
No. 3, bgs. lb. .15¾- .17
Copaiba balsam, ens., dms. lb. .40 - .90
Copaiba oil, ens. lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .3100- —
bgs., l.c.l, works lb. .3250- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .41 - .41½
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works, lb. .27½- .28
Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .35¾- .36¼
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .3575- .3875
Copper cyanide, tech, dms, 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .609 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .639 - .659
Copper gluconate, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb, .47¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb, .47¾- —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis lb. .25 - —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .26½- —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .28½- .30½
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42¾- —
Copper oxide, red, 97% USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots. lb. .40½- —
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works. lb, .38½- —
Copper oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53½- .63½
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb. 4.25 - —
10% active quinolinolate, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.15
Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1770- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.10.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.20 -13.70
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.20.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.21.40 - —
Copper sulfate, tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., same basis 100 lbs.24.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.25.40 -28.40
Copper, undecylenate, dms lb. 2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.185.00 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f. ton.180.00 - —
Coriander oil, USP, Dutch, bots. lb. 9.25 - —
USP, Russian, bots. lb.11.50 -12.50
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .09 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .07 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .1300- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .05 - —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .1873- .1900
tanks lb. .1673- —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms lb. .17¼ .20
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Corn starch (see Starch, corn).
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped paper bgs. c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.33 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.58 - —
Corn syrup 43° Be non-ret. dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l. 100 lbs 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate USP bulk gram 3.50 3.85
Costus oil, bots oz 6.00 —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton.60.00 -60.50
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .12¾ Nom.
tanks, Valley lb. .12¼ Nom.
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. .11½ Nom.
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .11⅝ Nom.
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .04 - —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .17⅞- .18¼
tanks lb. .15⅞- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .16¾ - .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms., works, lb. .03 - .03¼
tanks, same basis lb. .02¾- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.60 - 3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium hitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots, cbys., lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .20 - —
crude, soln. 80% tanks, works, gal. .192 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .42 - .44
dms, l.c.l. same basis gal. .53 - .55
tanks same basis gal. .33 - .35
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 - —
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works, lb. .0561- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C. wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
Cresol, USP, non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .81 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-p-Cresol, 2.97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol 30.5°C. m.p and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks same basis lb. .14½- —
29°-29.9°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
25-28.9°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98% dms, c.l, dlvd lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .49 - —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, ens lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imported, meta-para content, 25% or less, f.o.b., works, frt. equald to competitive points, 50 dms. or more gal. 1.03½- —
less than 50 dms., same basis. gal. 1.05 - 1.15
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .28
Crotonic acid, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .51 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .27 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs. lb. .90 - —
Powd., cs lb. .95 - —
Cubeb oil, ens. lb.12.00 -15.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin oil, bots., ens lb. 7.50 -12.50
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .24 - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. No prices.
Turkish, bgs lb. No prices.
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .07½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.57.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs, works unit-ton. 2.85 - —
indust., grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton.75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works ton 86.00 - —
Cyanamide, indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton.120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.140.00 - —
Cyanoacetic acid, tech, bbls lb .90 - 1.25
Cyclohexane, 99% tech, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies gal. 1.02 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.10 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. W. of Rockies. gal. .77 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt alld., E lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., works same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks works, same basis lb. .24 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cyclopropane CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl.48.00 - —
6-oz cyls., works cyl.12.00 - —
Cyclopropane USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .42 - —
cyls., 100-gal. lots gal. .41 - —
cyls., 200-gal. lots gal. .40 - —
Cypress oil, bots lb 5.50 - —

D

2,4-D, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bgs. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms c.l., works lb .43 - —
dms, l.c.l. same basis lb. .48 - .53
tanks, same basis lb .42 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia, A/E cs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. No stocks.
E, bgs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs lb. .13¾ .15
nuns and chips, bgs lb. .08¼ .09½
black, bold, bgs. lb. .14½- .16½
unscraped, bgs lb. .13 .14½
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .12¼- .13½
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .13 - .15
nubs, bgs lb 17¾ .20
Siam, cs. lb. .33 - .35
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb. .39 - .43
No. 2, bgs lb. .31¼- .34
No. 3, bgs. lb No stocks
dust, bgs. lb. .17 .19
seeds, bgs. lb No stocks.
Dandelion root, bls lb. .28 - —
DDD, tech, flake, grd, tlb, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib, dms., l.c.l. works lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .24 - —
fib, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
fib, dms., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .25 - —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 38½- —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots lb. 1.75 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bags, c.l., t.l., works ton.51.00 - —
17% P, paper bgs., c.l., works, ton.60.00 - —
paper bgs., t.l., works ton.60.75 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.69.12 - —
19% P, paper bgs., works, Houston, Tex., c.l., and t.l. per ton.69.50 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls. lb. .21 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .64½- .66
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69½ .77
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .48½- .50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .65½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .70½- .76½
tanks, same basis gal. .49½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks same basis gal. .47 - —
SD23A, dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .655 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .705 - .765
tanks, same basis gal. .495 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .645 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .695 - .795
tanks, same basis gal. .485 - —
SD30, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
For anhyd alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c differential on tank cars is maintained
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb.24.00 -25.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Dextrin, corn, canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.24 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.39 - —
canary light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.14 - —
paper bgs. 100 lbs. 9.29 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.98 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.13 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs higher
Dextrin, potato, imp., bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, anhyd., dms. lb. .20¾- —
USP, dms. lb. .19¾- —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.30 - 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms, l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks dlvd lb. .13 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .965 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib, dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .94 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .91 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., frt, alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt, alld lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l. t.l., dms., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl phthalate dms. c.l., dlvd E. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks same basis lb. .30 - —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .68½- —
tanks, works lb. .65½- —
Dibutyl tartrate dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .56½- —
tanks same basis lb 53 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms. t.l., c.l. dlvd lb. 1.20 - —
dms. t.l., dlvd lb. 1.24 - —
Feed grade, to vitamin premix distributors dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.05 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. 1.07 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .95 - —
tanks dlvd. lb. .86 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 .33
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 .33
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½ -
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 -
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D)
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .14½- —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., or t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dichloropentanes dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .59½- —
fib, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
Didecyl phthalate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31½- —
Dieldrin, dms, frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt, alld lb. 1.95 - —
Diethanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb. .70½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17½- —
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. 2.30 - —
5-44 dm. lots, works lb. 2.35 - —
1-4 dm. lots, works lb. 2.40 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate)
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate)
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l., dms., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41¼- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP bots., 10-kilo lots kilo100.00 -147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot kilo.110.00 -132.50
Digitalis leaves, USP dom. dms lb 1.20 - —
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 4.35 - 4.75
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .33¾- .34
Diglycol stearate, dms, ton lots lb. .36 - .38
Diglycolic acid, bgs, works lb. .14 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
tanks, works lb. .64 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.10 1.20

from **General Mills...**

New liquid epoxy co-reactants

For:

Coatings
Casting
Potting
Adhesives
Laminates

250
GENAMID*
310

Genamid 250 and 310 are new fluid resinous amine adducts developed to satisfy the needs of the formulator. They are the latest products of General Mills continuous research in improved epoxy-reactive polymers.

These low viscosity co-reactants provide easy blending with fluid epoxy resins. In addition, higher filler ratios can be used to reduce formulation costs. Genamid 250 and 310 are especially designed for coatings, adhesives, casting, potting, laminates and other applications where their specific properties offer outstanding advantages.

GENAMIDS give you these advantages:

LOW VISCOSITY—Genamids blend easily with fluid epoxy resins, permit higher filler ratios, have good wetting properties to simplify preparation of formulas.

POT LIFE—Blends of Genamid and epoxy have 50-75 minute pot life at room temperature with low exotherm—can be used economically for bulk casting.

CURE TIME—At room temperature, Genamid and epoxy cure to near optimum properties in 6 to 8 hours; to maximum properties within 24 hours. At elevated temperatures, complete cure can be achieved under 15 minutes.

COMPATIBILITY—Genamids are compatible with a wide range of fluid epoxy resins. Optimum properties result from a ratio of 30 parts of Genamid co-reactant and 70 parts of fluid epoxy resin.

SPECIFICATIONS AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Specifications:*	GENAMID 250	GENAMID 310
Amine Value	425-450	380-415
Viscosity at 25°C—Poises	5-10	40-60
Color—Gardner	NDT-11	NDT-12
*Tentative		
Typical Properties (Average)		
% Ash	0.2	0.2
Specific Gravity	0.95	0.96
Pounds per Gallon	7.9	8.0

GET MORE FACTS, EVALUATION SAMPLE
Write Chemical Division General Mills, Dept. OP-6

Genamids are available in commercial quantities and are shipped from our mid-continent location in Kankakee, Illinois

District Offices:
New York, 156 William Street
Chicago, 460 South N.W. Highway, Park Ridge, Ill.

CHEMICAL DIVISION
Kankakee, Illinois

General Mills

Fatty Nitrogens • Versamid Polyamide Resins • Sterols

*General Mills tradename

Dihydrostreptomycin Hydrochloride—Dyes, Coaltar

Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk	gram	.0850-	.0875
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate bulk,	gram	.0850-	.0875
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works	lb	2.75	—
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms	lb	2.55	—
tech., dms	lb	1.09	—
Di-isobutyl ketone dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	—
tanks dlvd	lb.	14½-	—
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.31½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.29	—
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb	.10	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.11½-	—
tanks dlvd E	lb.	08	—
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.28	—
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.62	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.62½-	.63
tanks, works	lb.	.60	—
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20¾-	—
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.50½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48	—
Dillseed, Indian, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.11	—
Dillseed oil, bots	lb.	2.80	4.25
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms	lb.	3.00	4.10
Dimethyl anthranilate cns	lb.	4.85	5.10
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.225	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.235	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	1.20	—
70% dms. c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines	lb.	.68½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	.69½-	—
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	.66	—
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms.	lb.	1.90	2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29½-	—
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	1.31	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.30	—
tanks, works	lb.	1.28	—
Dimethyl sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
55-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
Dimethyl sulfide, dms. c.l., works.	lb.	.16½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.41	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.41½-	—
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.31	—
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.38	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.38½-	—
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis.	lb.	.31	—
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.30	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.31	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.28	—
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works	lb.	.34	.39
tanks, works	lb.	.32	—
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.80	—
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.56	—
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.			
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms	lb.	.22	—
89° C., dms	lb.	.24	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.15¼-	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¾-	—
tanks, frt. alld E	lb.	.15	—
48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.20¼-	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E	lb.	.20¾-	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.20	—
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.37	—
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms	lb.	.11	—
Refd., 63°C, dms	lb.	.23	—
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.42½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb	.43½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40	—
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.30½-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.31½-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.28	—
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.61¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.62¼-	—
tanks, works, dlvd	lb.	.59¼-	—
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.30¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28	—
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd, E	lb.	.35	—
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.59	—
dms., l.c.l., works	gal.	.63	—
dms., l.c.l., ex whse	gal.	.79	—
tankcars, works	gal.	.42	—
Dipentene, steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South	gal.	.72	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd, New York	gal.	.91	—
tanks, works, South	gal.	.55	—
Dip oil (see tar acid oil)			
Diphenyl, bgs. c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.17¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.19	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16	—
Diphenyl oxide perfume grade cns.	lb.	.83	.85
Diphenyl phthalate dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.51¾-	—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.53¾-	—
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.33	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	—
Refd., fused tanks, same basis	lb.	.30	—
Refd. diphenylamine in dms. ½c. per lb. higher.			
Diphenylguanidine bgs dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.49	—
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.50	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP,	dms lb.	5.00	5.00
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18¾-	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.15¼-	—
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms. c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
Dithiodibenzoic acid dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.45	—
Di-o-tolylguanidine dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.69	—
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.70	—
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs. bls. c.i.	US ports ex dock ton	76.00	Nom.
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19	—
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis	lb.	1.00	—
dms. l.c.l. works 100% basis	lb.	1.05	—
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. equald	lb.	.14	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.117	—

Dyes coaltar certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:

Blue, FD&C, No. 1	lb	15.65	17.60
No. 2	lb	15.65	17.60
Green FD&C, No. 1	lb	15.65	17.60
No. 2	lb	19.60	22.85
No. 3	lb	31.30	35.90
Red, FD&C No. 1, cns	lb	6.90	7.85
No. 2	lb	3.30	4.10
No. 3	lb	19.60	22.85
No. 4	lb	5.55	7.50
Violet FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb	15.65	17.60
Yellow FD&C No. 1 cns	lb	9.15	11.05
No. 5	lb	3.30	4.10
No. 6	lb	3.30	4.10

Dyes coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1	lb	10.50	10.95
Brown D&C No. 1	lb	15.65	16.10
Green D&C No. 5	lb	15.65	16.10
No. 6	lb	15.65	16.10
No. 7	lb	14.35	14.80
Orange, D&C No. 3	lb	10.50	10.95
No. 4	lb	19.60	20.05
No. 5	lb	5.25	5.70

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Red, D&C, No. 17	lb	10.50	10.95
No. 18	lb	23.55	24.00
No. 19	lb	15.00	15.45
No. 21	lb	3.10	3.60
No. 22	lb	10.50	10.95
No. 28	lb	24.20	24.65
No. 33	lb	17.00	17.45
Violet D&C, No. 2	lb	15.65	16.10
Yellow D&C, No. 7	lb	10.50	10.96
No. 8	lb	10.50	10.95
No. 10	lb	13.05	13.50
No. 11	lb	13.05	13.50

Dyes, coaltar certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb and 1-lb lots dlvd:—

Blue Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb	15.65	16.10
Green Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb	15.65	16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1 cns	lb	13.05	13.50
Yellow Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb	10.50	10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract dlvd. No

20	Chrysoidine Y dustless	lb.	.89	—
27	Fast light orange 2G	lb	1.29	—
31	Phloxine 2G	lb	1.05	—
36	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.18	—
40	Orange R extra, conc	lb	1.52	—
57	Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.55	—
79	Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.16	—
151	Orange AD	lb.	.79	—

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or protytpe), contract dlvd. No.

161	Orange	lb.	.94	—
176	Fast red A	lb	1.39	—
179	Rubine XX conc	lb	1.47	—
180	Blue F4B	lb	1.31	—
185	Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	1.20	—
202	Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb	1.07	—
203	Chrome black T	lb.	.92	—
208	Fast blue SR	lb	1.30	—
234	Brown Y	lb	1.27	—
240	Blue black, extra, conc.	lb	1.37	—
275	Milling red 3R, conc.	lb	1.91	—
289	Navy blue 2R, conc	lb	1.79	—
299	Black F conc	lb	2.19	—
304	Neutral black 2B conc	lb	2.61	—
326	Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb	2.12	—
332	Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless	lb	1.37	—
365	Brilliant yellow conc	lb	3.11	—
382	Scarlet B	lb	2.60	—
401	Diazo black BHD	lb	93	—
406	Blue 2B extra conc	lb	1.53	—
419	Red FC	lb	1.45	—
420	Brown M	lb	1.40	—
448	Red 4BX conc	lb	1.69	—
518	Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb	1.95	—
561	Brown B	lb	2.89	—
581	Black EB, 200%	lb	1.33	—
593	Green BY, conc	lb	1.02	—

MONTROSE

CHEMICAL COMPANY

104-112 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

T.C.P.—Tricresyl Phosphate

Mono Cresyl Diphenyl Phosphate

D.D.T.—Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane

Ethyl Silicate 28%—40%

D.D.V.P.—Dimethyl Dichloro Vinyl Phosphate

D.E.T.—Diethyl Toluamide

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.

10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

1721 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
596 Yellow brown K, extra ... lb. 1.26 - —
620 Yellow 2G ... lb. 1.31 - —
639 Fast Yellow GG ... lb. 2.32 - —
640 Yellow XX ... lb 2.30 - —
655 Yellow OX ... lb 2.64 - —
657 Malachite green V crystals. lb. 2.73 - —
662 Brilliant green G ... lb 3.62 - —
667 Milling green 6B conc ... lb 4.78 - —
671 Blue EG ... lb 1.85 - —
681 Crystal violet powder ... lb 2.15 - —
698 Violet 6BN powder ... lb 2.25 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG ... lb 2.44 - —
729 Blue B extra conc ... lb. 3.51 - —
749 Red BX ... lb 4.76 - —
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS ... lb 2.67 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc ... lb 3.67 - —
841 Safranine GF extra conc lb 4.11 - —
860 Induline base ZM ... lb 1.07 - —
865 Nigrosine J ... lb 4.76 - —
922 Blue GXX ... lb 2.22 - —
978 Black GXCF conc ... lb .38 - —
1034 Alizarin red SC ... lb. 3.31 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanine green base Z lb 6.13 - —
1085 Alizarine blue black B lb. 3.02 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb 2.58 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste, lb. 2.28 - —
1101 Jade green N supra, double paste lb 1.55 - —
1106 Blue RS double paste lb 3.55 - —
1113 Blue BLFD double paste lb 2.92 - —
1150 Olive R Single paste lb 1.42 - —
dms. dlvd.
1151 Brown R single paste lb 2.29 - —
1171 Indigo synthetic 20% paste lb. 31 - —
1217 Orange RD double powder. lb. 4.60 - —
p-4 Brown PG ... lb. 3.00 - —
p-24 Gray L ... lb. 2.08 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb 3.82 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ conc lb. 2.48 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN .. lb 1.70 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF ... lb. 1.76 - —

Dyes coaltar oil-soluble, 100-lb drums dlvd No.
24 Oil orange Z-7078 ... lb 1.06 - —
73 Oil scarlet BL ... lb 1.70 - —
1073 Oil violet ZIRS ... lb. 6.81 - —
1078 Alizarin green, CG ... lb. 3.53 - —
1080 Oil violet special Z ... lb 6.81 - —
Oil black ZBC ... lb 4.46 - —
Oil black ZBD ... lb 3.03 - —
Oil black ZHH ... lb 4.61 - —
Oil black ZMM ... lb 6.52 - —
Oil blue ZN ... lb 8.02 - —
Oil blue ZV ... lb 4.95 - —
Oil orange ZMG ... lb 1.32 - —
Oil red N-1700 ... lb 1.76 - —
Oil yellow ZG conc . lb 6.53 - —

Dyes coaltar spirit soluble 100 lb dms. dlvd No
p-517 Spirit yellow 2R conc .. lb 4.62 - —
p-520 Spirit orange ZR conc ... lb 5.87 - —
Spirit black RB ... lb. 3.54 - —
Spirit brown ZG ... lb 5.30 - —
Spirit red B conc ... lb 6.41 - —

E

Echinacea root bls ... lb 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Egg yolk, dried, dom., bbls ... lb. 1.29 - 1.32
canners bbls ... lb 96 .96½
Elm bark, grinding bls ... lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls., bxs. ... lb. .45 - —
Select bundles ... lb 75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 42.00 - 48.23
Endrin, tech., dms., 100-10,000 lb. lots, dlvd., 100% basis lb. 3.45 - —
Eosin red toner bbls, works lb. 1.85 - —
Ephedrine syn. USP, anhyd., bots, 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous bots, 100-oz lots oz. .92 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, tins, 100-oz lots oz. .62 - .72
Ephedrine sulfate USP, cryst., tins, 100-oz lots oz. .62 - .75
Powd., tins, 100-oz. lots . oz. .62 - .72
Epichlorohydrin, dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .35½- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd ... lb. .36½- —
tanks dlvd ... lb. .33 - —
l-Epinephrine base syn, USP bots., 100 gram lots gram. .58 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate)
Erigeron oil, crs. ... lb. 6.00 - 7.50
Ergot, NF dms., tin-lined ... lb. 1.60 - —
Eserine salicylate bots ... oz. 72.50 - 84.00
Eserine sulfate bots ... oz. 67.75 —
Ester gum gum-rosin type, dms., c.l. dlvd., Ill. Md. Ky., Mich. Mid-Atl. States, N. E States Minneapolis N. C. Ohio St. Louis St. Paul Va. W Va. ... lb. .17 - —
Ester gum wood-rosin type, dms., c.l. same basis lb. .17 - —
Ether (see specific product)
Ethyl acetate nat. ferment. 85-88%, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd ... lb. .16 - —
tanks dlvd ... lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms. c.l., dlvd ... lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .16½- —
tanks dlvd ... lb. .13 - —
syn., 85-88% dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .12½- —
95-98% dms. c.l., dlvd ... lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .16½- —
tanks dlvd ... lb. .13 - —
Ethyl acetoacetate dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .58½- —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .59½- —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .38 - —
dms., t.t.l. dlvd ... lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .34 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms. c.l. dlvd E of Rockies. gal. 20.58 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.63 -20.69
tanks same basis gal. 20.42 —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis ... gal. .47 - —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf. tax paid dms. dlvd E of Rockies. gal. 21.70 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. gal. 21.75 -21.81
tanks, same basis ... gal. 21.54 - —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl)
Ethyl aminobenzoate USP (see Benzocaine).

Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .17½- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots lb. .90 - —
Ethyl bromide tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E ... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E ... lb. .41 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works ... lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone dms. c.l., t.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l. works ... lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works ... lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, works ... lb. .90 - 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane)
Ethyl cellulose, vis 7 cps. bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .73 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E. lb. .75 - —
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .68 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E. lb. .70 - —
Ethyl chloride tech. cyls., works. lb. .20 - .22
dms., works ... lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works ... lb 10 - —
Ethyl cinnamate, cnd ... lb. 3.35 - 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed dms., c.l. dlvd E lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .41½- —
Ethyl ether, ansolute, ACS, dms lb .27 - —
Anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns lb 1.01 - —
½-lb cns. ... lb 1.09 - —
¼-lb. cns. ... lb 1.21 - —

Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ... lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ... lb. .11 - —
Ethyl gallate dms. 100 to 2,000-lb lots lb 3.90 4.40
2-Ethyl hexoic acid dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l. dlvd E lb .38 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .34½- —
(2-Ethyl) hexoic acid le higher W of Rockies)
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld E. lb. .52½- —
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz. Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol dms. t.c. dlvd. lb .24¼- —
dms. t.c.a. dlvd ... lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd ... lb 21¾- —
Ethyl indide, chys., works lb 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 - —
dms. t.t.l. frt equaid lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equaid lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP. bots oz 11.85 - —
Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether)
Ethyl oenanthate, dms ... lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)

Ethyl silicate dist (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate 40% available SiO, dms. c.l. dlvd lb 44½ —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd ... lb 45½- —
tanks dlvd ... lb. 42 - —
N-Ethyl-a naphthylamine dms. works. lb 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide bbls. lb 88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline dms. c.l. frt allid. lb 57 - —
dms. t.c.l. frt allid ... lb 58 - —
tanks, frt. allid ... lb 55 - —
Ethylbenzene 99% dms. c.l or t.l., frt. equald lb 15 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb 17 - —
tanks, same basis lb 12¼- —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol dms. c.l., works lb .39 —
dms t.c.l. works lb 39¾- —
Ethylene contract refy gate lb .0475- .0525
Ethylene dibromide dms. c.l., frt. equald lb .30½- —
dms., t.c.l frt. equaid ... lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt. equaid ... lb. .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 11½- —
dms., t.c.l. same basis ... lb 12¼- —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies. lc per lb higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust. dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .16 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb .13½- —

for quality of product and service...

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di-
tri-
ETHANOLAMINES

Mathieson ethanolamines are produced and shipped in accordance with your operating requirements. They are available in tank car, tank truck and drum lots, directly from our modern organic chemicals plant in Brandenburg, Kentucky; and in tank trucks and drums, from large local stocks, through conveniently located distributors in key industrial areas.

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Ethylene Glycol
Ethylene Diamine
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Triethylene Glycol
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Ethylene Dichloride
Surfactants (Poly-Tergents)
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OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION
ORGANIC CHEMICALS DIVISION
OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION
ONE PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, NEW YORK

5636

Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .29¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms. lb. .33 - .35
Ethylene oxide. dms. c.l., dlvd E. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylvanillin 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb lots and over lb. 6.75 - —

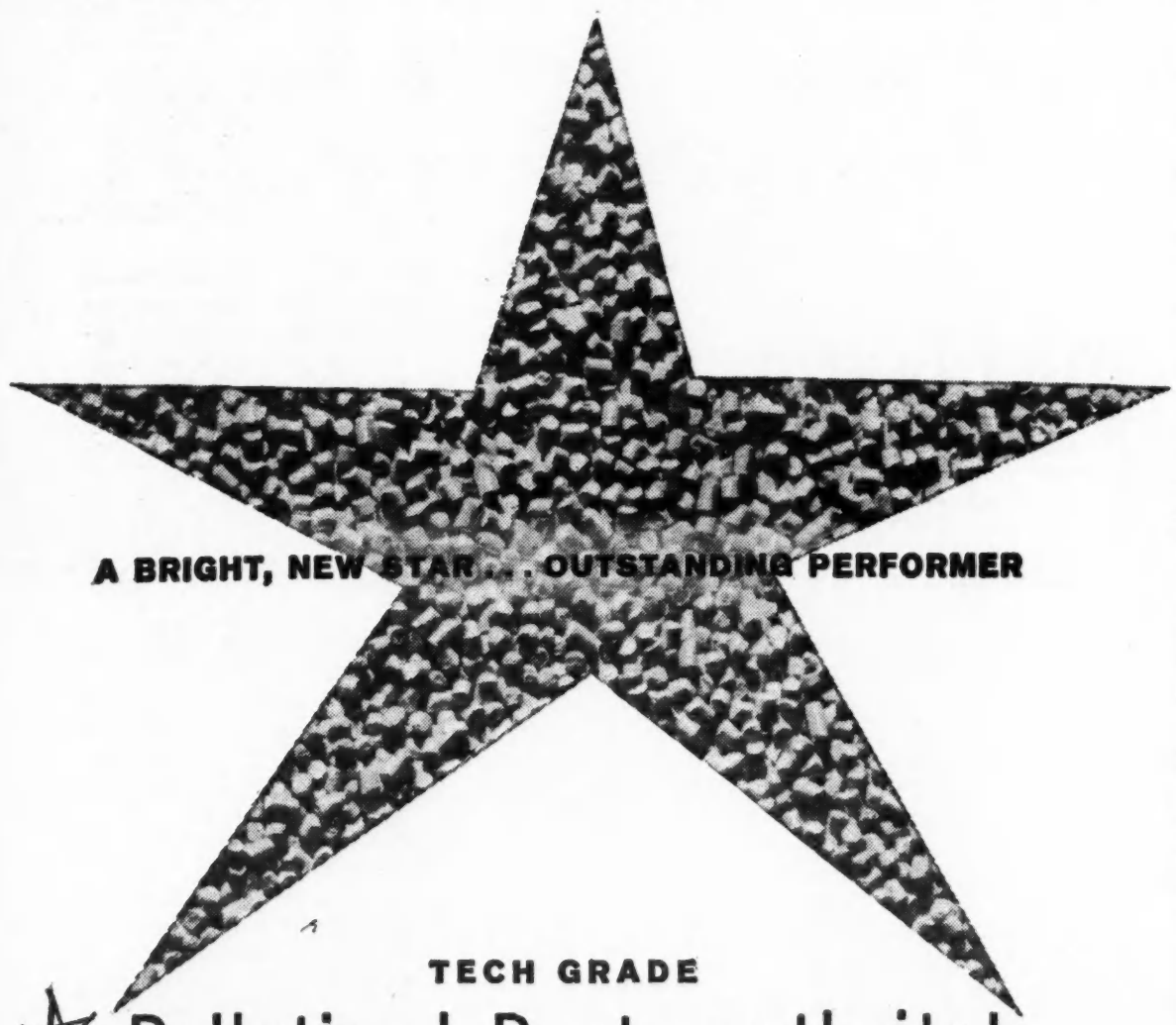
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-75%, dms. lb. .63 - .80
NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms. lb. .70 - .95
Eugenol, USP, dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.20
Euphorbia herb, bls. lb. .13 - .17

F

F acid, crude, paste, bbls., works. lb. 2.10 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.75 - 2.95
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .13½- —
French, light, bgs. lb. .20½- —
Indian, light, bgs. lb. .24¼- —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Yugoslav, light, bgs. lb. .21½- —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .08 - —
Ferric acetate, liq., 28° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
Soln., USP IX, cbys. lb. .16 - —
USP IX, djns lb. .17 - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
Ferric chloride, 42° Be. photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½- .09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .28¼- —
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms lb. .89 - .91
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides)
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran. pearls, cs lb. .64 - .67
Ferric pyrophosphate NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .79 - —
Ferric resinate 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .36½- —
Ferric stearate, dms. c.l., frt alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 - .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½- .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran. dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, dms. lb. .96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.50 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
USP cryst., bbls., cns. lb .09½ .10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls. gal.32.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 3.75 - 4.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns. lb. 4.80 - —
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1350- .1400
Kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1580- .1630
Light-pressed, dms. lb. .1200- .1250
tanks lb. .1050- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .17½- —
500,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
Fishmeal, dom., mennaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton.133.00 - —
Fishscrap, dom., mennaden, dried, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton.129.00 - —
Flaxseed (see Psyllium seed)
Folic acid USP bots. 6b dms., kilo-lots or more gram .70 - —
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 10 kilos or more kilo.62.00 - —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0645- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0380- —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0670- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0405- —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0350- —
Formic acid 85% cbys. c.l., works. lb. .1570- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1778
Fringetree bark, bls. lb 60 .61
Fuller's earth bgs. c.l. (l) mines, ton.19.00 - —
Calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton.20.00 -21.75
Insecticide grade, dried, powd. bgs., c.l., Ga or Fla mines ton.17.50 - —
Fuller's earth, oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton.17.50 -18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l. ship. point ton 4.50 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech. bgs. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same oasis lb. .28¼- —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .3 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. W lb. .13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb .29 - —
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l. Memphis, Tenn lb. .21 - —
dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .184 - —
Fusel oil, refd. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15½- —
Fustic extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
Fustic extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 2.02 - 2.23
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.78 - —
lb. 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.45 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, dom., bots. oz. 4.75 - 6.05
Imp., bots. oz. 4.10 - 4.50
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .55 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .67 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .74 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .77 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .84 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .26 - —
Gentian root, bls. lb. .23 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .27 - —
Powd., bbls. bxs. lb .27 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Standard, cns., dms. lb. 2.00 - 3.40
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. lb.14.50 -18.50
Bourbon, cns. lb.17.00 -20.75
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil)
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 2.20 - 2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots. lb.11.00 -16.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF from African root, bots lb. 5.00 - —
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb.14.00 - —
Ginger root, Sierra Leone, bls. lb. .15½- —
Cochin, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs. lb. .39 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, dms., frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
dms l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
138 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, ogs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
95-121 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.



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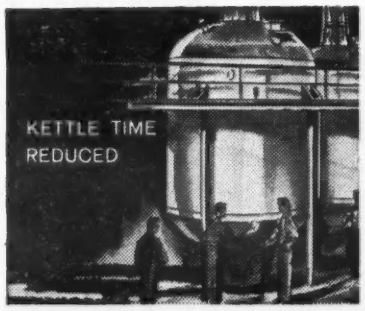
Pelletized Pentaerythritol

This new and revolutionary pelletized form for PE makes these important advantages possible. When Celanese PE pellets are poured, there's no dust storm . . . no added fire hazard . . . there's no PE escaping up the stack. Pelletized PE puts an end to the costly and time-consuming interruption of cooking cycles to add more PE because the full and required quantity never reached the resin reactor.

If you have signs of PE snow on your plant roof, you should investigate the cost-saving possibilities of this new Celanese first — TECH GRADE PENTAERYTHRITOL IN PELLETIZED FORM. Celanese®



Pelletized Pentaerythritol . . . a new Celanese development

CHEMICALS

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Export Sales: Amcel Co., Inc., and Pan Amcel Co., Inc., 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N.Y.

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Give *all-around protection* to your shipping containers

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Let Tri-Sure Closures improve *your* packaging . . . protect *your* products, help *your* selling. When you order drums, pails or cans specify "Tri-Sure Closures."

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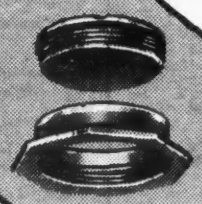
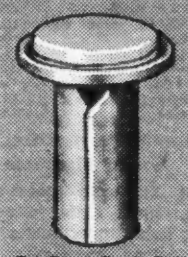
Tri-Sure Polyethylene Plug

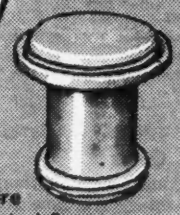
Tri-Sure Polygonal Flange


Tri-Sure Coated Flanges and Plugs

Tri-Sure Reversible Spout Assembly with "Clinch-On" Nozzle

Tri-Sure Tru-Pour Collapsible Spout Assembly with "Clinch-On" Nozzle


Tri-Sure Push-Pull Spout Assembly with "Clinch-On" Nozzle


Tri-Sure Threaded Spout Assembly with "Clinch-On" Nozzle

Tri-Sure Closures for K-T Cans

Give quality protection to quality products

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CHICAGO, ILL. · LINDEN, N. J. · NILES, OHIO

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Tri-Sure S/A Indústria e Comércio, Sao Bernardo Do Campo, Estado de Sao Paulo, Brazil
American Flange & Manufacturing Co. Inc., Villawood, N. S. W., Australia
Compañia Mexicana Tri-Sure S. A., Naucalpan, E. de Mexico, Mexico
B. Van Leer N. V., Stadhouderskade 6, Amsterdam, Holland
Van Leer Industries, Ltd., Seymour House, 17 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall S. W. I, London, England

1-Glutamic Acid—Lemon Bioflavonoid Complex

1-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib dms., 100-lb lots, frt alld lb 2.00 - —
fib dms. 25-lb lots, frt alld, lb 2.05 - —
1-Glutamine, bots., 100 gm. lots.gram .43 - —
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, dlvd. E., tanks lb .1760- —
Glycerine, nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, dlvd. E., tanks lb .16 - —
Imp., nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, c.l.f lb .16½- —
Glycerine nat. refd. USP CP 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .29¾- —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd lb 29⅞ —
tanks, dlvd lb .27¾- —
USP, 96% dms., c.l., dlvd lb .28½- —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd lb 29 —
tanks dlvd lb .26¾- —
high gravity, dms. c.l., dlvd lb .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb .29¾- —
tanks dlvd lb .27⅜- —
Glycerine syn dms. c.l. dlvd lb 29½- —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd lb .30 —
tanks, dlvd. lb .27¾- —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid)
Glycerol (see Glycerine)
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid)
Glyoxal 30% dms c.l. works lb 20½- —
dms., t.c.l. works lb 21⅛ —
tanks, works lb 18 —
Golden seal root NF, tested, bls 2.00 - 2.75
Grapefruit oil, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Graphite amorph powd., bgs., fib dms ex whse lb 08 - .09½
Graphite, amorph., cryst., 88-90%, powd bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92% powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
93-97% powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms ex whse lb 29 31
Grease white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .08¾- .09⅞
Yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .07½- .07⅝
Grease oil, No 1, dms., c.l. lb. .15¾ —
dms., t.c.l. lb. .16¾ .18¾
extra winter strained, dms., c.l. lb. 18¼ —
dms., t.c.l. lb. 19¼ .21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l. lb. 19¾ —
dms., t.c.l lb 20¾ 22¾

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb bls lb .45 —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst. dms., tins lb 2.10 2.15
NF, liq. chys., dms lb 2.30 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate NF VII, dms. lb 3.40 3.45
Guaiacwood oil cns lb. .85 - 1.50
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .38 - .44
5,000 lbs. or more lb. .39 - .44
Tech. grade, bgs lb. .30 - .33

Gums

Gum quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ton 20.30 - —
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis ton 20.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works New York ton 17.00 - —
Imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York ton 55.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., ex whse ton 60.00 -62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .95 - —
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.45 - —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs lb .21 - —
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Hellebore root, dom, green, bls lb 70 75
Helonias root, bls lb 1.75 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. 47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. 43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. 41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l lb. .37 - —
Paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb 20½ —
Hemlock oil, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.55
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., 100% basis, frt. alld lb. .90 - —
Heptane, indust. tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .16¼- —
tanks, Borger, Tex gal. .16¼- —
Hesperidin, purif., 25-lb. lots, f.o.b., works lb 8.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb lots, works lb 22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb lots, works lb 23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb lots, works lb 23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol)
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York lb. .233 - —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb lots, same basis lb. .243 —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
fib dms, 1,000-lb lots or more, same basis lb. .25.0 —
fib dms, smaller lots, same basis lb 253 —
Hexamethylenetetramine, USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb. .42½- —
bgs. smaller lots same basis lb. 43½- .48⅛
Hexane, indust. tanks Bayonne, N J gal. .20 —
tanks, Borger, Tex., dlvd gal. .16 - —
1-hexanol dms. c.l. works lb. .35 —
dms., t.c.l. works lb. .35¾- —
tanks works lb 33 —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde dms lb 4.00 7.50
α-Hexyl methacrylate dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms. t.c.l. works lb 76 - —
Hexyl salicylate dms lb 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks dlvd lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
dms. smaller lots dlvd lb 14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots oz. 3.00 - —
Homatropine methylbromide USP bots. oz. 3.90 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Horehound herb bls lb 16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal)
Hydrazine hydrate 85% ret dms., works lb 1.35 - 1.55
100% ret dms., works lb 1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g. chys lb. 2.92 - —
1.70 s.g. chys lb 3.23 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol tech., solid, zone 1 dms c.l. dlvd lb. .29¼- —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd lb 29¾- .30¼
tanks dlvd lb 27¼ —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz. Calif. Colo. Idaho Mont. Nev. N M. Ore. Utah, Wash Wyo and the western part of Texas.
Hydrobromic acid medicinal 48%, chys dlvd E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid 18° chys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.50 - —
chys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 2.90 3.05
tanks works frt equald ton 25.00 —
20°, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.75 - —
chys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.15 - —
tanks works frt equald ton 30.00 - —
22° chys., c.l. works 100 lbs 3.25 - —
chys., l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.65 - —
tanks, works frt equald ton 35.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid CP, USP, consumers chys extra c.l works, lb. .15¾- —
chys. l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
5-pint bots. extra cs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼- .23¼
Hydrocortisone acetate bulk bots. kilo lots or more gram. 2.90 - —
Hydrocortisone alcohol bulk bots. kilo lots or more gram. 2.90 - —
Hydrocyanic acid cyls. c.l. dlvd. lb. .70 - —
cyls. l.c.l. same basis lb. .75 - .90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal drms. c.l. t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs 19.25 - —
55-gal drms. t.c.l. t.l.l., dlvd. 100 lbs 20.75 - —
20-gal. dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
20-gal dms. t.c.l. t.l.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
tanks, works frt. equald. 100 lbs 15.50 - —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.
Hydrofluosilicic acid dms., works, 30% basis lb. .08 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms. fib ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb cyls. t.c.l. works lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50-lb. cyls. t.c. works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide liq. 98% tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd. cyls., dlvd E lb. .30½- .32½
cyls. dlvd W lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide USP bbls. dlvd. lb. .03¾- .05
35% dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .202 - —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd lb. .211 - —
tanks dlvd lb .1800- —
Hydroquinone photo grade, dms lb. 1.03 1.06
Tech. dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .82½- —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd lb. .84½- —
Hydroxyacetic acid tech. 70%, dms. Philadelphia and Chicago. lb. .11 - —
tanks Belle W Va lb. .073 —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 4.80 - 5.30
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide bots. oz 6.00 7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate bots oz 6.00 6.50
Hypernic extract cryst. No 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb .52 - —
Liq. No 1 bbls. t.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No 2, bbls. t.c.l lb. .27 - —
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50% cbys., ton lots, f.o.b. works lb. .85 - —
NF, 30%, cbys., all quantities, same basis lb. .75 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms., jars lb. .70 - .95
Indigo (see Dyes, acalfar, 1171 indigo, syn).
Indol, CP bots lb 16.00 -18.25
Inositol bots, dlvd lb 5.00- —
dms, dlvd lb 4.50 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. lb. .95 - —
Resub., USP, dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin USP dms lb. 3.60 - —
Iodoform NF dms, kgs lb 4.90 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. lb. 4.15 - 4.70
b-Ionone, cns. lb. 4.50 - 4.90
Ipecac root, whole, bgs. lb. 9.00 - —
Powd., bbls, bxs lb. 10.50 - —
Irish moss bleached prime bls lb 28 .34
Iron blue, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd E lb. .53 - —
bbls., t.c.l. ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .54 - —
Imp., British, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
bbls., t.c.l. ton lots same basis, lb. .49 - —
bbls., smaller lots same basis lb. .50 - —
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls. c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
bbls. t.c.l. ton lots same basis, lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
Iron blue dlvd prices 1c higher for states:—Wash., Ore. Cal., N. M., Wyo. Utah Col. and Nev Pacific Coast Ariz., Mon.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.s., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide, metallic brown, bgs., works lb. .05¼- —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
Iron oxide red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .14¼- —
Iron oxide, red, nat. 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs. c.l. works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse, New York, lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs. c.l. works lb. .06¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .023 - .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs. c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
Other shades, same basis lb. .12 - —
Isoamyl alcohol, dms, c.l., works, frt alld, E lb. .28 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks same basis lb 25 —
Isoborneol, cns. lb. 1.44 - 1.60
Isobornyl acetate, cns. lb. .48 - .56
Isobornyl formate dms lb. 1.20 - —
Isobornyl proprionate dms lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Isobutyl acetate perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
Solvent grade dms. c.l. dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .15¼- —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol dms, c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd lb. .28½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
dms. t.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. 19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.55 - 3.75
Isoniazid, powd, bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 23.00 -25.50
bulk, smaller lots kilo. 24.00 -26.00
Isonicotinic acid 100-lb fib. dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)
Iso-octyl alcohol dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .23½- —
dms. t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24½- —
tanks dlvd E lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b Tex refy gal. .15½- —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isophorone, dms. c.l. works lb. .24½- —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropyl acetate, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol refd. 91% dms., c.l. dlvd gal. .53 - —
dms. t.c.l., dlvd gal. .60 - —
tanks dlvd gal. .37 - —
Refd. 95% c.l. dms. dlvd gal. .55 - —
dms. t.c.l., dlvd gal. .62 - —
tanks dlvd gal. .39 - —
Refd., 99% dms. c.l. dlvd gal. .57 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd gal. .64 - —
tanks dlvd gal. .41 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene)
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) 70% in xylol, dms. c.l., t.l. works lb. .70 - —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .714 - .814
Isopropylamine (see Mono Di, or Tri-)
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb fib dms. c.l. t.l. works lb. .75 - —
450-lb fib dms. t.c.l. works lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline dms. works lb. .65 - 1.25
Itaconic acid purif. fib dms., c.l., works lb. .54 - —
fib dms. t.c.l. works lb. .55 - —
Tech. fib dms., c.l. works lb. .44 - —
fib. dms. t.c.l. works lb. .45 - —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb 2.45 - —
Powd. bbls. same basis lb. 2.50 2.85
Jalap root NF, bls lb .90 Nom.
powd bbls. bxs lb 1.15 Nom.
Japan wax, cs. lb. .30 - .31
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Juniper berry oil, bots. lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Twice rectified bots lb 3.60 - 7.00
Juniper tar NF dms lb. .42 - .60
Juniper tar oil, NF (see Juniper tar).
Juniper wood oil, tech. cns lb. .38 - .55

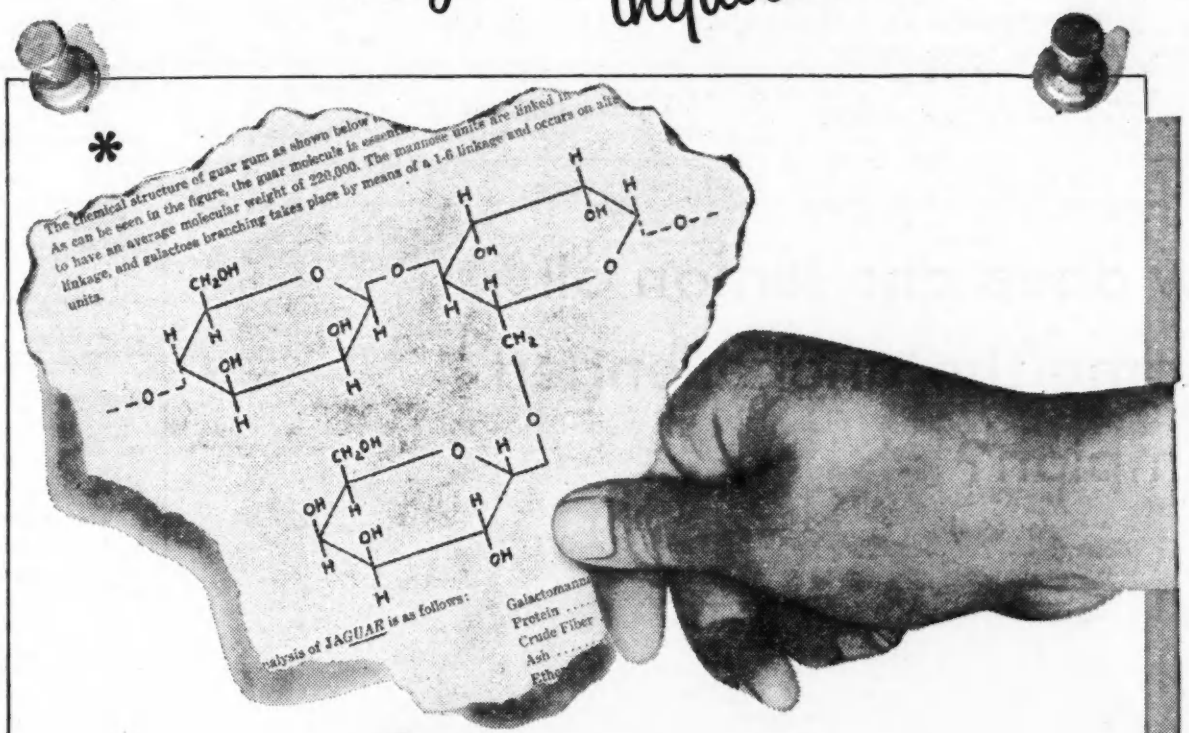
K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd. fib dms lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, 50-lb. bgs lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum No. 1 NF powd. bbls. lb. .38 - .43
No. 2, powd., bbls lb. .32 - .34
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .28 - .30
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .13 - —

L

L acid, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F b.r. tanks west coast, ex tax Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
tanks east coast N J., N Y. gal. .20 - —
Benzene type, tanks group 3 gal. .1550- —
Toluene type, tanks group 3 gal. .143½- —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .1789- .2740
bbls. dms. 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .1839- .2790
bbls. dms. 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .1889- .2840
bbls. dms. 1 to 4, frt. equald, lb. .1938- .2890
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald, lb. .3039- .4623
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .3089- .4673
bbls. dms. 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .3139- .4723
bbls. dms. 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .3189- .4773
Lactic acid, plastic grade 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2790- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .2840- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .2890- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .4625- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .4675- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .4725- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .4775- —
Lactic acid tech. 22% bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs. 6.80 - —
bbls., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
44% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -12.70
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -13.10
USP, 85%, cbys lb. .85 - —
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs. 6,000-lb lots frt. equald. lb. .14½- —
bgs. 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
bgs. 200 lb lots, frt equald lb 15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib dms. ¼c higher
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP fib dms. 30,000-lb lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
fib. dms. 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bgs., ½c to 1c. lower.
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt equald lb. .18½- —
bgs., t.t.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - .19¼
Lady's slipper root bls lb 4.50 Nom
Lake C red toner alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lamp black, bgr. c.l. works lb .16 .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms, works lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb. .24 - .26
hydrous, dms works lb 23 25
Lard, cash, dms. lb. .1270- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs. lb .35 —
Laurel leaf oil, dms, cns lb 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls lb 60 —
Lauric acid, 90% dms. lb. .30 - .32½
tanks lb. .27½- —
Lauryl alcohol, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .65½- —
dms., t.t.l., works lb. .66 - —
Lavandin oil, cns., dms lb. 1.60 - 2.30
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. 75 .80
Ord., bls. lb 25 - .40
Select, bls. lb. 1.10 - —
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns lb 3.50 5.00
38-42% ester, cns. lb. 10.00 -12.00
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 2.05 - —
Lead acetate, NF cryst., gran., powd lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. lb. .26½- —
powd. bbls. lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb bgs. or larger, c.l., frt alld on 96 lbs or more lb. .27½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .28½- —
1-lb bgs. c.l. lb. .41½- —
1-lb bgs., l.c.l. lb. .42½- —
Lead blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
bbls. l.c.l. same basis lb. .18¼- —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic cabonate)
Lead chloride dms lb. .45 - —
Lead iodide NF V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate, fused 26% Pb. dms. lb. .38 - —
Lead metal prime, pigs, New York, lb. .11½- —
St. Louis lb. .1130- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .143 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .153 - —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .19½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms. dlvd lb. .31¾- —
Lead nitrate bbls lb. .26¾- —
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech., powd., bbls. lb. .45 - .50
Lead phthalate dibasic dms, works, lb. .41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls. c.l., same basis, lb. .1395- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1495- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .1410- —
bbls., l.c.l. same basis lb. .1510- —
Lead resinate, precip. 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .40¼- —
Lead salicylate normal dms, works, lb. .46 - —
Lead silicate, (see Lead, white, basic silicate).
Lead sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms lb. .15 - —
24% Pb, dms. lb. .18½- —
Solid, 30% Pb dms. lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
Lead white basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech. bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works, lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms. t.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .14 - .15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib dms., 25-lb. lots, works lb 9.00 - —

As the largest manufacturer and processor of Guar Gum, domestic and world-wide, may we invite your inquiries-


The chemical structure of guar gum as shown below
As can be seen in the figure, the guar molecule is essenti
to have an average molecular weight of 220,000. The manno
linkage, and galactose branching takes place by means of a 1-6 linkage and occurs on alt
units.
CH2OH
O
OH
H
CH2
Galactomanna
Protein
Crude Fiber
Ash
Ethe
alysis of JAGUAR is as follows:

what can you do with this amazing new cold water swelling colloid?

JAGUAR was announced to the world five short years ago. JAGUAR is already being used by hundreds of industrial manufacturers because of its ability to solve many difficult problems and to perform *better and more economically* than other colloids. You are certain to find one of the 28 types of JAGUAR useful in your laboratory—both in solving old problems and in developing new products!

- **JAGUAR** produces extremely high viscosity at low concentrations
- **JAGUAR** is available in new types to produce low viscosities according to specifications
- **JAGUAR** is a cold water swelling, non-ionic type of polysaccharide
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- **JAGUAR** has excellent thickening, film forming and stabilizing properties
- **JAGUAR** in trace quantities has excellent flocculating and filter-aid properties
- **JAGUAR** is a natural vegetable pure food colloid
- **JAGUAR** is available in 28 standard types and can be tailor-made to meet specific end use requirements
- **JAGUAR** is *exclusive with Stein-Hall* and is produced domestically in Stein-Hall plants
- **JAGUAR** is economical to use
- **JAGUAR** is freely available in large tonnage quantities

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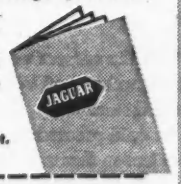

*Molecular structure from page 6 of this booklet.

JAGUAR®

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285 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1866

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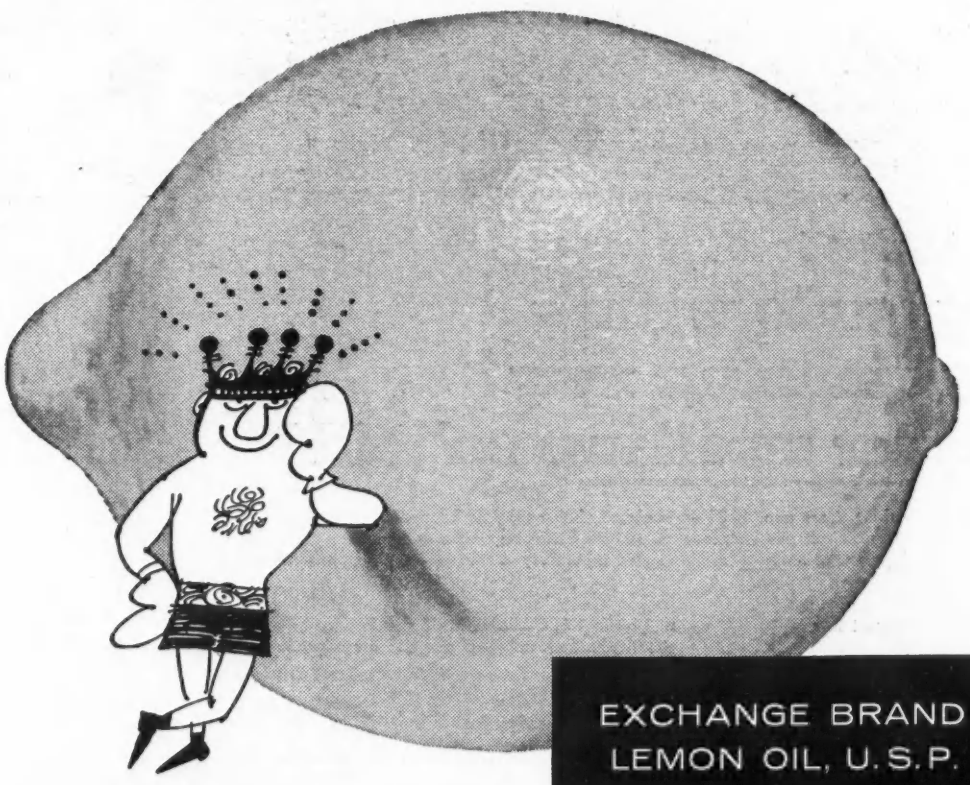
Lemon Oil—Manila Copal Gum

Lemon oil, terpeneless, bots	lb.	20.00	-44.00
USP, Calif., cns., dms	lb.	3.15	- 4.00
Messina, cns.	lb.	4.50	- 9.50
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms	lb.	1.10	- 1.50
dl-Leucine dms. works	lb	12.25	-15.00
Licorice root, gran. bls.	lb	15	.17
Powd. bls.	lb	12	.15
Whole bls	lb	10	.12
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican cns	lb.	3.25	- 5.50
Lignosulfonate 70% tannin ngs., c.l. works	lb		05½
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.		.06¾- .07
Lime, chemical (quicklime) bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E.	ton.	14.25	- —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	17.25	- —
Chemical, spray, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	18.25	- —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge.			
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns.	lb.	6.50	- 6.80
West Indian cns	lb	6.25	6.75
Expressed, West Indian, cns	lb	8.50	-13.70
Terpeneless dist. bots	lb	83.00	
expressed	lb.	82.00	-105.00
Lime salts (see Calcium)			
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite)			
Limestone grd. bgs. works	ton	3.50	4.00
Linalool ex bois de rose oil, dms.	lb.	4.35	4.65
Ex linaloe wood oil, dms	lb.	4.20	4.65
Syn., dms., works	lb.	4.40	- —
Linalyl acetate ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms.	lb.	4.70	- 5.35
96-98%, dms.	lb	5.25	6.60
Ex petitgrain, bots.	lb	4.80	5.90
Syn., dms., works	lb.	4.40	- —
Lindane, 25% formulation dealers, dms. frt. alld	lb.	1.65	- 1.82
Lindane, 99% tech. formulators, dms., frt. alld	lb.	2.65	- 3.25
Linden flowers, with leaves bls	lb	25	—
Without leaves bls	lb	30	- —
Linseed meal expeller 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills	ton.	57.00	- —
Extracted, 34% bulk same basis.	ton.	55.00	- —
Linseed oil raw dms. c.l. New York	lb.	.1730-	—
dms., l.c.l., New York	lb.	.1830-	—
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis	lb.	.1370-	—
tanks, New York	lb.	.1520-	—
tankwagon, New York	lb.	.1560-	.1580
Boiled linseed oil 3c per lb higher			
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms	lb.	.2030-	—
Water-white, dms.	lb.	.2330-	—
Linseed pitch, dms	lb.	.06	06¾
Litharge comt powd., bbls c.l works, frt. equald	lb.	.13¼-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼-	—
Lithium benzoate dms	lb	1.65	1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., works, frt equald	lb	2.60	- —
Lithium carbonate, NF dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb	1.29½-	—
dms. ton lots to t.l. dlvd	lb	1.30	1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l. frt. alld	lb.	.67	- —
dms., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.73	- —
dms. smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.79	- —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots	lb.	1.23½-	—
Lithium chloride, tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, or works, frt. alld.	lb.	.87	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.88	- .93
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots.	lb.	1.50	- —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd	lb.	2.15	- —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd.	lb.	2.18½-	—
bbls. less ton lots, dlvd	lb.	2.23½-	—
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots and more, works	lb.	9.50	- —
Lithium hydroxide monohydrate, dms. c.l. t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.55	- —
dms. l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.56	- —
Lithium manganite dms. works	lb.	.95	- 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.15	- 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms.	lb.	1.60	- 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works	lb.	1.10	- 1.20
Lithium stearate dms. c.l. works.	lb.	.47½-	—
dms. ton lots, works	lb.	.48½-	—
dms. less-ton lots works	lb.	.53½-	—
Lithium sulfate dms. 100-lb. lots.	lb.	1.15	- 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms. works	lb.	1.15	- 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works	lb.	.98	- —
Lithol-rubine red toner pure bbls., works	lb	1.50	- —
Resinated, bbls., works	lb.	1.47	- —
Lithopone ord. bgs. c.l. dlvd E.	lb.	.08¾-	—
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.09½-	—
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.11	- —
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.12	- —
Lobelia herb, bls.	lb.	.50	- .65
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works	oz.	37 50	-38 50
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs.	lb.	.38	- .39
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.39	- —
Liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.20	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.18½-	—
Solid, No. 1, boxes, c.l.	lb.	.35	- —
Lycopodium cs.	lb.	8.00	- —
dl-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms.	lb.	12.00	- —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms., 25 lbs. or more	lb.	8.00	- —

M

Mace, Siauw, bls.	lb.	2.40	- —
Siauw, No. 2, whole, bls.	lb.	2.15	- —
siftings, bls.	lb.	2.10	- —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms	lb.	13.50	-15.75
Magnesia calcined tech. bgs., ctns., frt equald	lb.	.25¾	28½
Tech. syn. rubber grade, light, bgs. c.l. frt equald	lb.	.29¾	30½
rubber grade extra light, bgs., c.l. frt equald	lb.	.29¾	—
bgs. l.c.l. frt. equald.	lb.	.30½	—
USP, light bgs	lb.	.36½	.37½
heavy fib. dms	lb.	.45	.52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd. bgs. c.l. works, frt equald	ton.	82.50	- —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk c.l., Chawelah Wash	ton.	46.00	- —
Magnesium bromide ex. lars	lb	.95	1.00
Magnesium carbonate tech. bgs., c.l. frt. equald	lb.	.10½	—
bgs. t.l. frt equald	lb.	.11	—
bgs., l.c.l. frt equald	lb.	.12½	.13½
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.13	—
bgs. t.l. frt. equald	lb	.13½	—
bgs. l.c.l. frt equald	lb	14½	15½
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.			
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 82% flake or pebble dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	- .15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99% flake, bgs. c.l., works	ton.	55.00	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	65.00	-80.00
Magnesium gluconate dms.	lb.	1.42	—
Magnesium hydroxide NF powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works	lb.	.24½-	.25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.21	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.22	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.20	- —
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.36	- —
Pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.35¼	- —
Sticks, cs. works, frt. alld. on carlots	lb.	.59	- —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works	lb.	29	- —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).			
Magnesium peroxide, 15%, dms., works	lb.	1.00	- 1.05
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls	lb.	.75	- —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc)			
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.10½-	.13
Magnesium sulfate tech. bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs	2.15	- —
bgs. l.c.l. works	100 lbs	2.90	3.15
USP, cryst., bgs. c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.35	- —
bgs. l.c.l. 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs	3.10	- —
bgs. smaller lots	100 lbs	3.35	- —
Magnesium trisilicate USP fib. dms., 5,000-lb lots	lb.	.38	- —
fib. dms. 1,000-lb lots	lb.	.40	- —
fib. dms. 100-lb lots	lb.	.45	- —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate 7c. per lb. higher.			
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls., works	lb.	5.30	- —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.89	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.92	- 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms	lb.	.37¼	—
Maleic anhydride dms. c.l. dlvd. E of Rockies	lb.	.28¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies	lb.	.29¾-	—
tanks, dlvd E. of Rockies	lb.	.27¾-	—
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per lb higher.			
Malic acid, tech. dms	lb.	.50	- —
Mandelic acid NF dms. 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	2.35	- —
dms. smaller lots	lb.	2.40	- 2.50
Mandrake root, bls.	lb.	.55	- —
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.35	- —
Manganese borate, tech. fib. dms.	lb.	.23½-	—
Manganese carbonate bbls. works.	lb.	.22	- —
Manganese chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.25½-	—
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net, works	ton.	148.00	- —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., same basis	ton.	144.50	- —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, dms., same basis	ton.	152.50	- —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb lots $3 per ton higher.			
Manganous gluconate dms.	lb.	1.84	- —
Manganese hydrate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.36	- —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms.	lb.	3.52	- —
Manganese linoleate liq., 4.35% Mn, dms	lb.	.35¾-	—
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls	lb.	.41¼-	—
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.34	- —
dms. ton lots, dlvd E	lb.	.36	- —
dms., smaller lots dlvd. E	lb.	.38	- —
Manganese naphthanate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.29¾-	—
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms	lb.	.25¼-	—
Precip., 6¼-7% Mn. dms	lb.	.33	- —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E	ton.	97.50	- —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd S.E	ton.	104.50	- —
Manganese tallate 6% dms	lb.	.24	- —
Mangrove bark, E African, 38% tannin bgs. c.l., ex dock.	ton.	64.00	-65.00
South American 30% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock	ton.	47.00	-50.00
Manila copal gum, C, bgs	lb.	.34	- .38
DBB, bgs.	lb.	.24	- .27
DK, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
DK, dust, bgs	lb.	.14	Nom.
MA, soft, bgs	lb.	.20	- .24
WS, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	

How does one lemon oil become the unchallenged champion?



It must start with the correct varieties of lemon (California Lisbons, Eurekas and Villa Francos) for prized bouquet and character.

It must all be cold pressed from the peel to capture the superb true lemon flavor.

It must be bulk-blended from the correct proportions of oils from coastal and desert grown lemons.

It must be delivered unaltered to the buyer.

All of these things the Sunkist Growers do with the benefit of the greatest source of fruit, ultra-modern equipment and years of skill...to make Exchange Brand Lemon Oil the world's best.

Now you have the convenience of two types blended to specific needs. Both come to you in containers sealed with tamper-proof tabs stamped "Exchange."

Sunkist Growers PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

EXCHANGE BRAND
LEMON OIL, U.S.P.
Exchange
CALIFORNIA COLD PRESSED

Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by

DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.

UNGERER & COMPANY, INC.
161 Avenue of the Americas, New York 13, N.Y.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Sunkist Growers, Products Department.

Mannitol, com'l, fib dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
fib dms., to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
fib dms., single dm., works lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide)
MBT (see 2-Merraptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Menadione, USP bots gram. .044 - .05
Menhaden oil crude tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .07 - —
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 5.50 Nom.
Japanese, cs. lb. 7.00 - 7.15
Syn. USP racemic cns lb. 4.50 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 - —
bgs., fib dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs., fib dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
NF, gran. or powd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide NF VIII powd., fib dms lb. 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide red NF X fib dms. lb. 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide red NF X, powd., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 5.97 - —
Tech., 100-lb. lots or more, works, lb. 5.77 - —
Mercuric oxide, yellow, NFX, fib. dms. lb. 6.14 - —
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 5.60 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide yellow NF lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask 228.00 -230.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., divd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, divd lb. 12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline)
Metanilic acid, dms. works lb. .57 .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½- .50
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .33 - —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min., divd gal. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., divd gal. .54½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, divd., Metropolitan area gal. .31 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., divd gal. .26 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works gal. .25 - —
Syn., zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l., min. frt. alld. or divd. gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .58½- —
tankwagon 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., divd., Metropolitan areas gal. .35 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., divd. gal. .30 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine hydroxyanalogue, (calcium salt) dms., t.l., frt allwd. lb. 2.05 - —
dms. l.t.l., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. allo. 50-lb or more lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib dms., same basis lb. 2.43 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs. frt alld lb. .81 - .94
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., divd, zone 1 lb. .21½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Methyl abietate hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., divd. zone 1 lb. .23½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .24 - .24½
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., t.c.l., E. of Miss., frt alld gal. .62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld E. gal. .66 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .72 - —
tanks, frt. alld E. gal. .51 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., divd. lb. .39 - —
dms., t.t.l., divd. lb. .40 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., divd E lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., divd E lb. .18 - —
tanks, divd E lb. 14½- —
Metavlamyl alcohol (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Methylamyl ketone, dms. works lb 1.05 —
Methyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.34 - 2.65
Methyl benzoate, cns. dms. lb. .65 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .82 - .85
Methyl cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000 lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 - .89
Methyl chloride, indust. cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis, lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis, lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., divd lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., divd lb. .87¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.55 - 1.90
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., divd lb. .13 - —
dms., t.c.l., divd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .12¼- —

2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45½- —
tanks, works lb. .42 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms. lb. .33 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21½- —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .23 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 28.00 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 4.13 - —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., divd lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., divd. lb. .18 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .14½- —
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., divd lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., divd. lb. .18 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald with Belle, W. Va lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb 3.00 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion, tech. 80%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. 1.23 - —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.

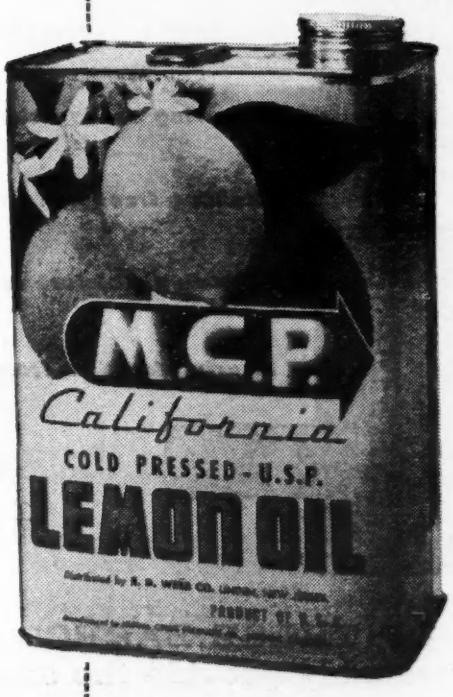
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF, 5-lb fib dms lb. 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate USP cns 500 lb. lots lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone, USP 100-gram bots gram. No Prices.
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., divd. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.80 - —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA bbls. same basis lb 4.35 - —
Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Methylene blue, fib dms., 100-lb. lots frt. adjusted lb 3.25 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l. or t.l. works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .16¾- —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, tanks, 4,000-gal. min., tank trucks, maximum load limit, works lb. .12½- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., works lb. .13½- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32° C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —

Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt alld E lb. .06½- —
bgs. l.c.l., ex whse lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh works frt alld E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or freight alld. E lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd., rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
bgs. l.c.l. ex whse or frt. alld E lb. .08¾ —
wallpaper, bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld E lb. .08¾- —
bgs. ex-whse or frt alld E. lb .09 —
white 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt alld E lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd W of Miss ½c higher; W of Rockies 1c higher
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades tankcars, works lb. .10 .11
laminating grades tankcars, works lb. .11 .12
Mineral black, bgs. works lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white tech. 50-60 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l. f.o.b. refy gal. .62 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .46 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 - —

ONE LABEL — *First Grade Only*

ONE PRICE — *That Saves You Money*

. . . and Perfect Performance for *Every* Purpose!



M. C. P.

Pure
Unadulterated
California

LEMON OIL
U.S.P.

An *Exclusively First Grade Lemon Oil* . . . Cold Pressed in California . . . and *Packed by the Producer* to Assure Highest Quality

For nearly 30 years, Mutual Citrus Products Co. has been cold-pressing California lemon oil for distribution by others. Now, M.C.P. LEMON OIL is being *prepared and packed* under the M.C.P. label. There is only *one* label and *one* quality — *the highest* — for M.C.P. LEMON OIL. Yet, M.C.P. LEMON OIL costs you *less* . . . while providing a product that is unsurpassed for flavor, purity, and dependability . . . for *every* purpose.

Produced and Packed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS COMPANY
Since 1928 Growers and Processors of Citrus Products

Distributed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS CO.
424 South Atchison Street, Anahiem, Calif.

R. D. WEBB & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Mineral oil, white, tech., 80-90 vis., non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 • —
tankcars, refy gal. .47 • —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 • —
tankcars, refy gal. .53 • —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .80 • —
tankcars, refy gal. .59 • —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 • —
tankcars, refy gal. .61 • —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89 • —
tankcars, refy gal. .63 • —
300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89½- —
tankcars, refy gal. .68½- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1610- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1710- —

Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy, Watson, Calif. gal. .25 • —
tanks, Borger, Tex gal. .25 • —
Houston, Tex gal. .25 • —
Philadelphia gal. .32 • —
Newark gal. .29 • —
New York, dlvd gal. .30½- —
Wood River, Ill gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 • —
tanks, east coast, New Jersey New York gal. .18 • —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon Boston gal. .20 • —
Buffalo gal. .20½- —
Chicago gal. .289 • —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Newark gal. .19 • —
New York gal. .19 • —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 • —
Providence gal. .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 • —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .14 • .14¾
tanks, New York gal. .18 • —
Molybdated orange, bbls lb. .48 • —

Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 • —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 9.13 • —
Molybdenum trioxide, pure, dms., works lb. 1.18 • —
Tech., dms., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.39 • —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.20 • —
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .985 • —
dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .995 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 • —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 • —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 • —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .38½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis. lb. .40 • —
tanks, dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .35 • —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 • —

Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 • —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 • .335
tanks, same basis lb. .29 • —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .39 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis. lb. .29 • —
40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis. lb. .29 • —
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30½- —
Monopotassium glutamate dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb 3.05 • —
dms. 100-lb lots, same basis lb 3.25 • —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., any quantity dlvd lb. 1.07 • —
Monosodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic)
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol)
Montan wax, dom, refd, bgs lb .29 .30
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
German, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
Morphine, cns oz 12.40 -12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd, cns oz 9.95 -10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns oz 9.90 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns oz 9.90 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns oz 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb .55¼ —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb .56¼ —
tanks, dlvd E lb .52¾ —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib dms., 100-lb. lots lb 4.45 5.15
cns., 25-lb. lots lb 5.05 - 5.65
cns., 5-lb. lots lb 5.20 5.50
Ketone, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots lb 4.70 5.30
cns., 25-lb. lots lb 5.35 • —
cns., 5-lb lots lb 5.45 • —
Xylol, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.40 • —
cns., 25-lb lots lb 1.45 • —
cns., 5-lb. lots lb 1.50 • —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .10¾- —
Montana, yellow, bgs. lb. .10½- —
Montana, No. 1, Oriental, bgs. lb. .08½- —
Mustard oil, syn, bots lb 1.60 1.85
Mustard seed oil, nat, dms. lb 17½ Nom
Myristic acid, dms. lb. .23 • .25½
tanks lb. .22¾- —
Myrobalans, Bombay ton 44.00 -45.00
J-1, genuine, bgs., ex dock ton 50.00 -51.00
J-1, crushed, bgs., ex dock ton 65.00 -66.00
Myrobalans, extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10½- .10¾
Myrrh gum, cs. lb. .50 • .55

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 • —
tanks, group 3 gal. .15 • .15½
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 • —
New York gal. .19 • —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 • —
Portland, Ore. gal. .18 • —
San Francisco gal. .179 • —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .18 • —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 • —
group 3 gal. .13875- —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tankwagon, Boston gal. .21½- —
Chicago gal. .299 • —
Cleveland gal. .24½- —
Newark gal. .20½- —
New York gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 • —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 • —
Imp., 78° bgs. large lots lb. .035 • .05
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt, equald lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
cs, 50 lbs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 • —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .35 • —
Naphthol ITR red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.50 • —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid)
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid)
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb. .50 • —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 • —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Napthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
Naringin, fib. dms. lb. 8.50 • —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb. .30 • .33
20° cold test, dms. lb. .29 • .32
30° cold test, dms. lb. .28 • .31
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt, adjusted lb. 7.00 • 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .35 • —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .40 • —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots. lb. 550.00 -575.00
Tunisian, bots. lb. 400.00 • —
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.55 • 2.85
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 • —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .73 • .80
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .80¾ .87½
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .40½- .48½
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 • .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 • —
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works lb. .32½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls. lb. .84 • —
Green, bbls. lb. .85 • —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- .40½

IF YOU HAVE
A WAX PROBLEM

obtaining high heat resistance

improving sealing strength

attaining freedom from odor

improving moisture resistance

insuring freedom from taste

ONE OF THESE BARECO WAXES
will probably provide the answer

Name	Melting Point °F	Penetration @ 77° F	Color	Special Qualities
CERATAK	155 min. 165 min.	25/30	Lt. Amber	High adhesive and cohesive characteristics
CERAWELD	155 min.	20/25	Brown or Amber	Excellent heat sealing characteristics
VICTORY	155 min. 165 min.	25/30	White, Amber, Brown	Plasticity and ductility
ULTRAFLEX	140/145	25/30	White, Amber	Plasticity and ductility, Low temperature flexibility
STARWAX	180 min.	16 max.	Lt. Amber, Brown	High melting point. Good coating characteristics
BE SQUARE	170/175	15/20	White, Lt. Amber, Black	Good coating and laminating characteristics
BE SQUARE	190/195	7 max.	White, Amber	Heat resistance. Hardness

BARECO has been helping paper converters with their special wax problems for many years. Out of these years of service have come the cumulative knowledge and skills needed to develop the special qualities of the widely used microcrystalline waxes shown in the accompanying chart. There are, of course, many other waxes in the Bareco line, all designed to do specific jobs. Even if the particular wax you need doesn't exist now, *we'll make it for you!* This service is always available to you. Just write or call us, stating your product, its needs, and the wax characteristics you are seeking. We'll send you samples and/or recommendations immediately.

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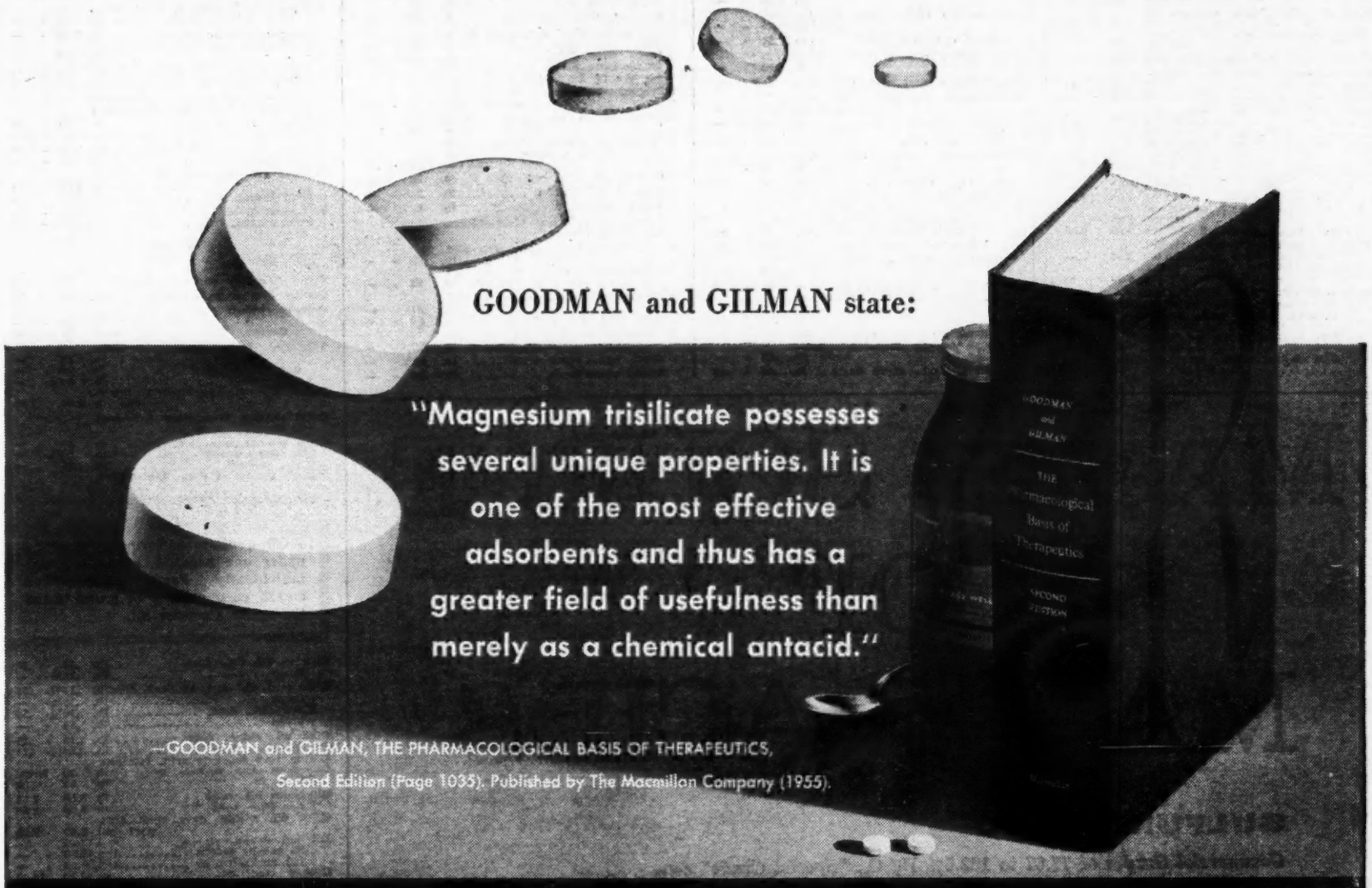
GOODMAN and GILMAN state:
"Magnesium trisilicate possesses several unique properties. It is one of the most effective adsorbents and thus has a greater field of usefulness than merely as a chemical antacid."
—GOODMAN and GILMAN, THE PHARMACOLOGICAL BASIS OF THERAPEUTICS, Second Edition (Page 1035). Published by The Macmillan Company (1955).

Mallinckrodt Magnesium Trisilicate

... MANUFACTURED TO MAKE FORMULATING EASY

Through years of experience in manufacturing magnesium trisilicate, Mallinckrodt has learned to produce a superior product resulting in: (1) controlled bulk, (2) uniform white color, (3) uniform particle size and (4) consistent smoothness (freedom from grittiness).

Mallinckrodt Magnesium Trisilicate USP is an extremely effective antacid and adsorbent. It is inexpensive, tasteless, non-astringent, does not produce alkalosis, and is neither constipating nor laxative in therapeutic doses.

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SPECIFY *Mallinckrodt*

MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE
BISMUTH COMPOUNDS
CALCIUM GLUCONATE
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IN CANADA: MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS LIMITED • MONTREAL • TORONTO

Nicotinamide—Papain

Nicotinamide, USP dms., frt. adjusted kilo	9.50	9.80
Nicotinamide hydrochloride dms., frt. adjusted kilo	9.50	9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb.	1.30	—
40% manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt alld lb	1.05	—
Nicotinic acid USP, dms., dlvd kilo	8.00	8.30
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide)		
Niger seed, bgs lb.	.10¼-	—
Nikethamide, cbys. lb.	5.00	—
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs	5.75	—
cbys., l.c.l. works, E 100 lbs	6.05	6.85
38° Be. chys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs	6.25	—
cbys l.c.l. works E 100 lbs	6.55	7.35
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs.	6.75	—
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs	7.05	7.85
42° Be. cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs.	7.25	—
cbys. l.c.l., works E 100 lbs.	7.55	8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs.	3.90	—
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs.	4.90	—
Nitric acid, CP NF consumer cbys, extra, c.l., works lb.	.18½-	—
carboys, extra, l.c.l., works, lb.	.20	—
5-pt. bots, extra, cs. c.l., same basis lb.	.22½-	—
5-lb. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb.	.24	.25
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb.	1.15	—
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb.	1.10	—
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb.	.49	—
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb.	.51	—
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb.	1.35	—
p-Nitroaniline dms., frt. alld lb.	.445	—
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb.	.13	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb.	.14	—
tanks, frt. alld. lb.	.11	—
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb.	.66	—
dms., l.c.l., works lb.	.67	—
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 125-175, seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb.	.38	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb.	.39	.41
18-20 cps. bbls. c.l. same basis. lb.	.40	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb.	.41	.43
Ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb.	.43	.46
Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼ ½, seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb.	.43	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb.	.44	.46
Nitrocellulose, spirit-soluble, 3-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb.	.42	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb.	.43	.45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.		
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb.	.16	—
tanks, same basis lb.	.13	—
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb.	.26	.27
Nitroethane, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb.	.24	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb.	.24¾-	—
tanks, dlvd E lb.	.22½-	—
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.		
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald unit.	1.28	—
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton.	3.25	4.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works, unit-ton.	2.60	.50
Nitromethane, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb.	.24	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb.	.24¾-	—
tanks dlvd E lb.	.22½-	—
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c higher.		
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls. frt. alld. lb.	.31	—
o-Nitrophenol, dms, works, frt. equald lb.	.94	—
p-Nitrophenol, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb.	.51	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb.	.53	—
1-Nitropropane dms. c.l., frt alld. E. of Rockies lb.	.22½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb.	.23¼-	—
tanks, same basis lb.	.21	—
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb.	.18½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb.	.19½-	—
tanks, same basis lb.	.16	—
Nitropopane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.		
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb.	.13	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb.	.14	—
tanks, frt. alld lb.	.11	—
p-Nitrotoluene, flake or solid, tech., l.c.l., dms., works lb.	.30	—
m-Nitro-o-toluidine, dms lb.	1.43	—
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb.	.23	—
tanks, frt. alld lb.	.19½-	—
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.		
Nutgalls, Aleppo bgs lb.	.33	.38
Chinese, bgs lb.	No prices.	
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb.	1.90	—
West Indian, bgs. lb.	1.80	—
Nutmeg oil, USP dist. East Indian, cns., dms lb.	12.00	-15.75
West Indian, bgs. lb.	13.00	-15.75
Nux vomica, bls. lb.	.12	—
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb.	.18	—

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).		
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms lb.	.40	.70
Octane, indust. tanks, Bayonne, N.J gal.	.20	—
Borger, Tex gal.	.15¾-	—
1-Octanol, tech., wms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb.	.37	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb.	.39	—
tanks, dlvd. lb.	.34½-	—
Octyl alcohol, perfumer's grade, bots lb.	1.60	3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech)		
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works cs.	.24	—
bgs., l.c.l., works lb.	.24½-	—
tanks, works lb.	.23	—
Octyl phenol in dms., 11c higher.		

Oils

Oil quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms lb.	.18	.18½
tanks lb.	.16½-	—
Oleic acid, dbl-dist. (white), dms. lb.	.17¾-	.20¼
tanks lb.	.15¼-	—
Single-dist., dms. lb.	.16½-	.19
tanks lb.	.14	—
Oleo oil, extra, dms. lb.	.19	.19½
Oleostearine, dms. lb.	.14½-	.14¾
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).		
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs lb.	.20	Nom.
Tears, cs lb.	.22	.30
Olibanum oil, bots lb	5.50	7.65
Extra fine bots lb	8.00	9.50
Olive oil, edible dms., spot duty-paid gal.	2.40	2.50
Olivine, crude works ton	12.00	—
20 mesh, works ton.	15.00	—
100 mesh, works ton.	20.00	—
Opium USP cns oz.	19.20	19.45
gran., cns. oz.	21.65	21.90
powd., cns oz.	21.65	21.90
Orange oil expressed USP, Brazilian, cns dms lb	No stocks	
California, cns., dms lb.	3.00	3.35
Florida, cns., dms lb.	1.75	2.30
Messina, cns lb	3.85	3.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb.	2.50	3.85
Sesquiterpeneless, bots lb	65.00	120.00
Sweet, dist., cns., dms lb.	1.25	—
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb	14	16
Sweet lb.	.25	.30

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish cns lb	2.00	—
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb	.55	—
powd., bbls., bxs lb	.68	—
Verona, bls lb	.35	.40
powd., bbls., bxs lb.	.44	—
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine)		
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde)		
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).		
Orthochlorobenzoic acid (see 4-Chlorobenzoic acid).		
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline)		
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).		
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol)		
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).		
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).		
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline)		
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).		
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol)		
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).		
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).		
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine)		
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).		
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).		
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).		
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine)		
Osage orange, cryst. No 1, bbls, l.c.l lb.	.40	—
Extract, liq., No 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb.	.19	—
Ouabain, USP, bots gram.	3.00	4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs lb.	.79	Nom.
Refd., pure, bgs lb.	.90	Nom.
Oxalic acid, bbls., c.l., works lb.	.18½-	—
bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, works lb.	.18¾-	—
bbls., smaller lots, works lb.	.19¾-	—
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib dms., 250 lbs or more frt alld lb	1.14	1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns 100-lb lots, works lb	4.75	5.00
cns., smaller lots, works lb	4.92	5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms lb.	.1440-	.1540
tanks lb.	.1215-	—
Palm oil acid, dist., dms. lb.	.15¾-	.19¼
tanks lb	13¾	14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns lb.	4.25	6.00
Papain, purified lb.	9.00	12.00

MAJOR SOURCE OF MAJOR ACIDS

SULFURIC ACID

Commercial Grades of 77.67 to 122.5% H_2SO_4. *"Special Grade"* concentrations of 93 to 100% H_2SO_4 with iron guaranteed less than 50 ppm and similarly low content of nitrogen, arsenic and other impurities. *Electrolyte Quality* at Sp.Gr. 1.300, 1.360, 1.400, 1.500 and 1.835. *Oleum* in all concentrations from 15% free SO_3 to 100% Liquid SO_3 (equivalent to 103.38 to 122.5% H_2SO_4). *Regenerated* Acid sludges are decomposed, regenerated and delivered as water-white 98% H_2SO_4 on an established contract basis. *Spent Acids* from the manufacture of white oils, fuels, chlorine gas, alcohols, DDT, butadiene and other products are recovered, regenerated or fortified for re-use at the source or for different use. In any case, Stauffer processing and contract arrangements eliminate waste, eliminate air and stream pollution or the alternative of in-plant conversion of process residues.

MURIATIC ACID

Delivered in standard strengths of 18°, 20° and 22° Bé corresponding to 27.92, 31.45 and 35.21% HCl. Stauffer also offers an extremely high-purity, high-analysis grade of muriatic acid for special uses. All grades are available in tank cars, tank trucks and carboys.

NITRIC ACID

Commercial Grades of 38°, 40° and 42° Bé corresponding to 56.52, 61.38 and 67.18% HNO_3. *Engravers' Quality* of the same concentrations is conditioned to prevent fuming and discoloration of etching plates.

HYDROFLUORIC ACID

Anhydrous, is shipped in 22-ton and 42-ton tank cars, and in 100- and 200-pound cylinders from the Nyotex Chemicals Division of Stauffer Chemical Company at Houston; aqueous acid from the Stauffer plant at Louisville, Ky.

80 YEARS OF SERVICE TO INDUSTRY

testify to Stauffer Chemical Company's reliability as a major source of volume acids and an authoritative source of information on their use and handling.

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STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

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Consolidated Chemical Division: 6910 Fannin Street, Houston, Texas

Stauffer's Sulfuric Acid is shipped from Mobile, Ala., Los Angeles and Richmond, Cal., Hammond, Ind., Baton Rouge, La., Baytown, Fort Worth and Houston, Tex., and various stock points. Hydrochloric Acid is shipped from Richmond, Cal., and Fort Worth; Hydrofluoric Acid (anhydrous) from Houston; (aqueous) from Louisville.

Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat., or syn., USP, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Hungarian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .37 - .47
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .34 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Para-aminosalicylic acid (see p-Aminosalicylic acid)
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic acid see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid)
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitro aniline)
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
P-radichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. lb. 1.21 - —
Chlorinated kgs. lb. 1.35 - —
Paraffin crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0710- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
125°-127° F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
130°-132°F. ASTM tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
132°-134° F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
135°-137°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb .0815- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin)
Paraformaldehyde 91% flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .0955- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .1155- .1255
91%, powd. bgs. c.l. ex whse lb. .167 - —
bgs. l.c.l. ex whse lb. .182 - —
USP X, fib dms., c.l., lb. .19 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .20 - —
fib dms., smaller lots lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal dms. l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol see p-Phenylphenol)
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol)
Para tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)
Parathion, ethyl, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.38 - —
dms. l.c.l. frt alld. lb. 1.41 - —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
Passion flower herb bls. lb. No stocks.
Patchouli oil, dms. lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Peach kernel oil USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb., bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.00 - —
Peaccok blue price 1c. higher W. of Rockies
Peanut meal, 45% old process, bgs., mills ton. 64.00 -65.00
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .17½- —
Refd., dms. lb. .22⅜- .23
tanks lb. .20⅜- —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., bbls. lb. 2.03 - 2.06
Dom., tech powd., 150 jelly grade. lb. 1.28 - —
Imp., Danish, ex whse. lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .0675- .070(
Penicillin, procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0675 -.070(
Penicillin, sodium, bulk 1,000 000 units. .0775- .080(
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.30 - 3.10
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .23½- .30
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pertane, indust., tanks Tex refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs or more lb. 6.00 - —
Pepper, Malabar black, spot, bgs. lb. .26 - —
Lampong, black, bgs. lb. .25½- —
Sarawak black, bgs. lb. .25¼- —
Red, Gondar, spot, bgs. lb. .26 - —
Funtuas, bgs. lb. .30 - —
Japanese, hontaka, bgs. lb. .27 - —
Santaka, bgs. lb. .24 - —
Sudanese, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .45 - —
White, Muntok, bgs. lb. .39 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
imp USP bls. lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. lb. 4.10 - 5.10
Redist., USP, dms lb. 4.35 - 5.60
Perchloroethylene dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¼- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min., dlvd. lb. .12⅜- —
Peri acid, dry bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.35 - —
Paste, bbls frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.95
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil South American, cns., dms lb. 2.35 - 2.95
Petrolatum, cream dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10⅛- —
tanks, refy lb. .05½- —
Extra amber dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅛- —
tanks, refy lb. .04½- —
Lily white, dms., c.l., refy lb. .08½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10½- —
tanks, refy lb. .05⅞- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy, lb. .08⅝- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
tanks, refy lb. .06⅝- —
soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅛- —
tanks, refy lb. .04½- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms. c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (See sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms. t.c.l. same basis. lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Phenol, 82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non- ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
tanks same basis lb. .15½- —
39°C or above tar distilled non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
non-ret dms. t.c.l. same basis. lb. .20½- —
tanks same basis lb. .17½- —
Phenol, USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
dms., same basis lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Phenolphtnalein USP or yellow fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - 1.32
fib. dms. smaller lots lb. 1.32 - 1.37
Phenothiazine drencn fib dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib dms t.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms. t.t.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.95 - —
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 -37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib dms., 200-lb lots, dlvd. E. lb. 3.45 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd E lb .41 - —
ums., t.c.l., dlvd E lb .42 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb 38½- —
m Phenylenediamine dms. frt alld. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
o-Phenylenediamine coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib dms works lb 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Tech., dms. works lb. 1.40 - —
Phenylethanolamine dms., c.l., works lb 75½ —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb 76¼ —
Phenylethyl acetate bots. lb. 1.30 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine dms. 1,000-lb lb lots works lb 1.10 —
dms. smaller lots works lb 1.15 - 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms lb 1.14 - 1.45
Standard, dms lb 1.10 - 1.60
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mandelic acid)
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb. dms. lb. 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms. 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
fib dms. smaller lots, dlvd E lb 2.10 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.25
o-Phenylphenol, dms., t.c.l. works. lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —

Solvesso 150 has long been a standard solvent in baking-alkyd surface coatings used in the automotive industry. Unsurpassed in uniformity and purity, it is an outstanding member of the high-quality Esso family of aromatic solvents, the solvents that set performance standards *throughout* the paint and surface coatings industry. Esso's excellent customer service combines with the most modern handling methods and key distribution centers to assure you of a constant supply and *immediate* delivery. For a head start to the best finish, always specify Esso Petroleum Solvents. Write, wire or phone today! Esso Standard Oil Company, 15 West 51st St., N. Y. 19, N. Y.

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High-Quality Aromatic Solvents covering the full range of industrial needs

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Philippine Copal Gum—Salt

Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.23¾	.26
nubs, bgs.	lb.	.32½	.36
seeds, bgs.	lb.	.20	Nom.
sorts, bgs.	lb.	.22¾	.25
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works	lb	6.40	—
CP, bots. works	lb	17.75	—
Tech. fib dms., works	lb	10.45	—
Phloxin red toner (see Rosin red toner)			
Phosgene, ret. cyls. works	lb.	15½	—
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)			
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans	ton	45.00	—
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, 68-63% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines, long-ton.		5.11	—
68-70% b.p.l. bulk c.l. same basis long-ton		5.51	—
70-72% b.p.l. bulk c.l. same basis long-ton		6.16	—
74-75% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton.		7.16	—
76-77% b.p.l. c.l. bulk same basis long-ton.		8.16	—
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.57 per bbl. and labor at $1.47.			
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.00	—
cbys., t.c.l. same basis	100 lbs	7.25	7.75
tanks, t.w. works	100 lbs	5.60	—
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	7.25	—
cbys., t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.10	9.35
tanks, t.w., works	100 lbs	6.00	—
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.50	—
cbys., t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.75	9.00
tanks, t.w., works	100 lbs	6.65	—
Phosphoric acid, amorphous red, dms. t.l., works	lb.	.55	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.56	.57
White (yellow) solid dms. c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	.20½
dms. t.c.l. works, frt. equald	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, works, frt. equald	lb.	.19	—
Phosphorus oxychloride dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb	12½	—
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.14½	.15½
solid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	.13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.395	1.63
dms. t.c.l. works	lb.	1550	1630
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l. works	lb.	.38	—
dms. t.c.l. works	lb.	.39	.40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	12½	—
Phthalic anhydride bgs., c.l., works, frt equald	lb.	.21	—
bgs., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	20½	—
Phthalimide 97-98%, dms., frt. allowd	lb.	.65	—
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd, E. of Rockies	lb.	3.45	—
Resinated bbls, same basis	lb	3.00	—
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis	lb	1.69	—
Phthalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.			
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls. works	lb	3.95	—
Resinated bbls	lb	3.50	—
Water dispersable bbls.	lb	1.71	—
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.			
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	5.00	—
NF, fib. dms.	lb.	5.20	—
a-Picoline dms. c.l. works, frt equald	lb	43	43½
dms. t.c.l. works frt equald	lb	44	—
tanks same basis	lb	415	422
b,g-Picoline 5°C dms. c.l. works.	lb	32½	—
dms. t.c.l. works	lb	33	—
g-Picoline, 98% dms. t.c.l., dlvd	lb	2.00	—
Picric acid NF bbls	lb	85	—
Tech bbls	lb	44	—
Pigment green B, kgs.	lb.	1.45	—
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP bots	oz.	4.75	5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate USP bots., vials.	oz	4.65	4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs	lb	65	—
Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.31	—
Pimento berry oil NF dms	lb	3.75	9.25
Pimento leaf oil, cns	lb	2.00	2.60
Pine oil dest.-dist. dms. t.c.l. works	lb.	.15	—
dms. t.c.l. ex whse New York.	lb.	.173	—
Steam-dist. dms. ex whse New York	lb.	.185	—
dms., dlvd.	lb.	.188	—
Pinenedle oil Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)			
Pinetar oil coml. dms. c.l. works.	lb.	.0561	—
dms. t.c.l. works	lb.	.0634	—
dms. c.l. ex whse. New York.	lb.	.0745	—
tanks works	lb	.046	—
Rectified, NF, dms., included, t.c.l., works, South	lb.	.40	—
dms., incl. t.c.l., ex whse., New York	lb.	.41½	—
Refd., dms., incl., t.c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
dms incl. t.c.l. ex whse. New York	lb.	.36½	—
Pink root bls	lb	2.50	—
Piperazine, dry, dms. t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.95	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	2.00	—
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., t.l., frt, allwd	lb.	1.07	—
dms., t.l., same basis	lb.	1.09	—
Piperazine hexahydrated, 44%, dms., frt. allwd	lb.	.88	—
dms., t.t.l., same basis	lb.	.90	—
Piperidine, dist., 95% min., dms., frt. equald	lb.	2.70	—
Piperonyl butoxide dms dlvd	lb	4.50	5.05
Piperonyl cyclonene dms dlvd E	lb	3.70	4.25

Pitches

Pitch quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).			
Platinum metal, works	oz.	62.00	70.00
Pleurisy root bls.	lb	.45	.50
Podophyllum resin NF dms	lb	15.60	16.10
Poke root bls	lb	.19	.22
Polymyxin bulk bots., 50 billion units or more	units.	.52	—
bulk bots. 25-50 billion units.	1,000,000 units.	.54	—
bulk bots., 1-25-billion units.	1,000,000 units.	.56	—
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.42	—
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.44	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.47	.49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms 20,000 lb lots works	lb.	.42	—
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.44	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.47	.49
Pontianak copal gum chips bgs in Nubs bgs	lb	.26 .37	— .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.33	—
Danish	lb.	No stocks.	
Polish, bgs.	lb.	.33	—
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Potash caustic liq 45% basis, dms., c.l. works	100 lbs	4.25	—
dms. t.c.l. same basis	100 lbs	5.05	—
tanks same basis	100 lbs	3.70	—
Flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	9.15	—
dms., t.c.l. same basis	100 lbs.	10.20	—
Solid, 88-92%, dms. c.l., works	100 lbs	8.70	—
dms. t.c.l., works	100 lbs	9.75	—
Potassium acetate NF dms	lbs	.31	.36
Potassium bicarbonate USP gran. dms	lb	22	—
USP powd., dms	lb	24	—
Potassium bichromate gran., bgs., c.l. t.l. works	lb	.18	—
bgs t.c.l. works	lb	.18½	19¼
Potassium bichromate in dms ¼c higher			
Potassium bitartrate, gran. or powd., dms., c.l.	lb.	.40	—
dms. 5,000 lbs. shipt	lb.	.40½	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	.41	.43
Imp., NF, gran. or powd., kgs.	lb.	.33½	.37
Potassium bromate dms 1,000-lb. lots or more works	lb.	.50	—
dms., smaller lots works	lb.	.52	.69
Potassium bromide USP gran., bbls. kgs	lb	.39	.40
Potassium carbonate NF gran., bbls dms	lb	.20	—
dom., NF, powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.21	.22
Tech., calcined, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		8.50	—
bgs., t.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	9.55	—
Potassium carbonate, hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.10	—
bgs., t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.15	—
Potassium chlorate cryst. dms c.l., works	lb.	.12¼	—
dms. t.c.l. works	lb.	.13½	.14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾	—
dms. t.c.l. works	lb.	.14	.15
works	lb.	.12¼	—
NF, cryst. works, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.16¾	—
Gran., 25-lb. metal dms	lb.	.36	—
Powd. dms. 2,000 lbs or more, works	lb.	.17¼	—
Potassium chloride agricultural (see Potassium muriate)			
Potassium chloride, industr., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l. works	ton	29.00	—
bgs c.l. works	ton	33.50	—
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works	ton	27.00	—
bgs. c.l. works	ton	31.50	—
USP, cryst. dms.	lb	.20	.22
gran., dms.	lb	.21	.23
powd. dms	lb	.24	.26
Potassium chromate, tech. bgs	lb	.50	.50½
Potassium citrate USP gran. dms	lb.	.43	—
Powd., dms.	lb.	.40½	.41½
Potassium cyanide dms 20,000-lb lots or more, works	lb.	.42½	—
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.43	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.44	.44½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)			
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works	lb	.50	—
dms. smaller lots works	lb.	.65	—
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots	lb.	.24½	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	.29	—
Potassium fluoborate fib dms., c.l., works	lb	.30	—
fib dms. t.c.l. works	lb	.31	—
Potassium fluoride dms works	lb	.37	.38
Potassium gluconate dms	lb.	1.67	—
Potassium guaiacolsulfonate, NF. dms	lb.	2.10	2.30
Potassium hydroxide tech (see Potash, caustic)			
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots	lb.	.33½	.38
Potassium hypophosphite NF, fib. dms 1,000-lb lots	lb	1.38	—
Potassium iodide, 250-lb. dm.	lb.	1.43	—
Potassium manure salt, 22% K.O, bulk, c.l. works unit-ton		.17	.176
Potassium metabisulfite gran. dms	lb.	.16	—
Powd., dms.	lb.	.27	—
Potassium muriate, standard and gran., 59-63% K.O. bulk, c.l. works base price unit-ton.		.35	—
Gran., 60-63% K.O, bgs., c.l., works, contract price	ton.	26.25	26.50
bgs., c.l. works, list price.	ton.	27.45	27.50
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.		16.50	—
bbls. smaller lots 100 lbs		17.50	18.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.		9.25	—
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs.		10.50	11.00
NF powd. bgs. 20-ton lots 100 lbs.		10.25	—
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs		11.50	12.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran bbls. dms.	lb.	.32	.34
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works	ton.	219.50	—
dms., ton lots ex whse	ton.	311.00	—
dms., smaller lots ex whse	ton.	316.00	—
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.			
Potassium perchlorate dms., c.l., works	lb	18½	—
dms. t.c.l. works	lb	.19	20
Potassium permanganate coml kgs., works	lb	.26	29
USP, dms., works	lb	29¼	31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.18	.21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms. works	lb	15½	18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide)			
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide)			
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50	—
dms., t.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works	100 lbs.	7.25	7.65
tanks, works	100 lbs.	6.15	—
Potassium silicate, glass grade, 40.5° Be. 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.95	—
dms., t.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works	100 lbs.	6.70	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.60	—
Potassium silicate glass bgs., c.l. works	100 lbs.	17.30	18.15
bgs t.c.l. works	100 lbs.	17.80	—
Potassium silicate, soln., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.95	—
dms., t.c.l., 5 dms. or more works	100 lbs.	5.70	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.60	—
Potassium silicofluoride bgs., works	lb	09½	10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums. 0.4c per lb higher			
Potassium stannate dms. frt alld. E	lb.	.755	.827
Potassium sulfate, agricultural 50% K.O bulk, works, base price	unit-ton.	.64	—
bulk, works, July forward.	unit-ton.	.67	—
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms	lb.	.31	.33
Gran., dms.	lb.	.18½	—
Powd., dms.	lb.	.16	.17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate)			
Potassium thiocyanate NF cryst., dms., works	lb.	.96	.98
Tech. dms. works	lb.	.77	.79
Potassium titanate ctns. c.l. works.	lb.	.16¼	—
ctns. 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.16½	—
ctns., 1-ton lot or less works	lb.	.16¾	—
Potassium-magnesium sulfate basis 40%K.SO, and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price.	ton.	13.45	—
bulk works July forward	ton	14.00	—
Potassium-sodium tartrate NF gran or powd. dms. c.l.	lb.	.42½	—
dms., 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.43	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	.43½	.49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms. works	lb.	.39	.40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
fib dms. t.c.l. works	lb.	.52½	.55
Potato starch (see Starch potato)			
Pregnenolone bots	gram.	No prices	
Pregnenolone acetate, bots	gram.	No Prices	
Procaine hydrochloride USP dms. 1,000-lb lots, frt alld	lb	2.93	—
dms. 100-500 lb lots	lb	2.95	3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots	gram.	No prices.	
Progesterone acetate, bots	gram.	No prices.	
Propane indust. tanks group 3	gal.	.05	—
tanks, Baton Rouge	gal.	.05375	—
tanks, New York harbor (¼c. discount offered).	gal.	.1005	—
Propenyl guaethol, dms	lb.	24.30	27.00
Propionic acid syn. pure dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23¼	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.24¼	—
tanks works	lb.	20¾	—
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14¾	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¾	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12¾	—
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
dms., t.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.15	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11½	—
n-Propyl gallate dms., 100 to 2,000-lb lots works	lb	3.90	4.40
n-Propyl p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP dms	lb	2.30	2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more	kilo	55.00	—
bots, smaller lots	kilo	55.10	75.30
n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.24	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.25	—
Propylene dichloride, consumers, dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.0845	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0950	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.07	—
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher same basis.			
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., t.l., dlvd E	lb.	.16	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.13¼	—
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18	—
dms., t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.19	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.15½	—
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.20	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Propylene oxide dms. c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.18	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.19	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.15½	—
Psyllium seed, black, bgs.	lb.	.32	.34
Blonde, bgs.	lb.	.16	.18
Husks, bgs.	lb.	.30	—
Pumice, dom. grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.03¾	.04¼
bgs., smaller lots.	lb.	.03⅞	—
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.06½	—
fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.04	—
sun dried, coarse, bgs	ton.	60.00	—
fine, bgs.	ton.	60.00	70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs	lb	.25	.26
Pyrethrins syn (see Allethrin)			
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.45	—
Powd. 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.65	—
Pyrethrum liquid, 20-1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works	gal.	8.75	8.85
100-1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms. works	gal	41.75	42.75
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works	lb	10.00	—
purif. 20% dms. works	lb.	10.00	10.10
Pyridine, denat dms. c.l., works and frt equald	gal	2.77	—
dms. t.c.l., same basis	gal.	2.80	—
Refd., 2° non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.75	—
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 500-gram lots or more	kilo.	218.00	—
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton.		5.00	6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)			
Pyrogallic acid NF (see Pyrogallol)			
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls	lb	3.17	3.25
Pyrogallol NF 100 lb dms	lb	3.50	—
Pyroxylin, USP, bots.	lb.	9.50	—

Q

Quassia chips	lb.	.17	—
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., works	lb.	.16½	.17
Clarified, liq., 30% tannin, bbls., works	lb.	.08¼	.08½
Clarified, solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.108718	—
Ordinary solid 63% tannin bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.099228	—
Quercetin, fib. dms. kilo lots	kilo.	26.40	—
Quercitron extract, cryst. No 1, bbls., t.c.l.	lb.	.40	—
Liq. No. 1 bbls. t.c.l.	lb.	.19	—
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)			
Quince seed, bgs	lb.	2.00	Nom.
Quinidine sulfate USP ens. 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.74½	.75
Quinine, NF, ens. 100-oz. lots	oz.	.54	—
Quinine bisulfate USP ens., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.28	.29
Quinine hydrochloride ens. 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.32	—
Quinine sulfate USP ens. 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.27½	.29
Quinoline, dms. c.l. frt. equald	lb.	.50¾	—
dms. t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.51¼	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.50	—

R

R salt, paste dms. frt alld., 100% basis	lb.	.88	—
Powd frt alld 100% basis	lb	.98	—
Rapeseed oil, dms.	lb.	.17½	.18
tanks	lb.	.16	—
Rare earth oxalate 45-50%, bgs., works	lb	1.00	—
Rauwolfia serpentina root powd. bbls., dms	lb.	1.00	—
Red, carmine No. 40 (see Carmine)			
Red oil (see Oleic acid)			

Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red)			
Red saunders NF powd. bbls	lb.	.35	.40
Reserpine cryst., bots.	gram.	1.40	1.60
Resorcinol tech grade, dms. c.l., works frt. equald	lb.	.77½	—
dms. t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.78½	—
USP cryst. dms works	lb	2.75	—
powd. dms. works	lb	2.95	—
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms.	lb.	2.50	—
Rhatany root bgs	lb	.15	.16
Rhodamine red toner molybdated PMA, kgs	lb.	6.00	—
Tungstated PTMA works kgs	lb	6.60	—
Rhodinol, 5-lb cans	lb.	33.00	39.00
Synthetic	lb	15.00	16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs	lb.	.30	—
Powd., bgs.	lb.	.38	—
Riboflavin USP tin dms., kilo or more, dlvd	kilo.	40.00	—
USP readily soluble bots. dlvd.	kilo	130.00	—
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium fib. dms. kilo or more, dlvd.	kilo.	107.50	—
Rice bran oil, clarified., dms., t.c.l. tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.14	Nom.
Rice starch (see Starch rice).			
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split).			
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).			
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing).			
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots	oz.	72.00	—
Turkish, bots.	oz.	55.00	58.00
Rosemary oil Spanish, NF cns., dms	lb.	1.10	1.40
tech., cns., dms	lb.	.50	1.10
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market)			
Rotenone, fib dms., works, unit-lb. resin 25-45% fib dms. works, unit-lb.		.12	—
Rottenstone bgs. 2-ton lots, ex-whse	lb.	.03¾	—
bgs. ton lots, same basis	lb.	.04¼	—
Rubber solvent, petroleum tanks, Calif ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.178	—
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.19	—
tanks, group 3	gal.	.13375	—
Rue oil, bots	lb.	2.75	3.00
Rutin NF fib dms., 10 kilo lots	kilo.	16.50	—
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots	kilo.	17.00	—
fib. dms., 1 kilo	kilo.	18.00	—
Ryania 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
bgs. t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	—

S

S acid, bbls., works	lb.	3.25	—
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls	lb.	.42	.44
Saccharin calcium fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots works	lb.	2.50	—
USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.60	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	1.70	1.80
USP, powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb lots	lb.	1.65	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	1.75	1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York	lb.	.1785	.1838
tanks same basis	lb.	.1585	—
Refd., pharm., dms	lb.	.32½	—
Safrol, dms.	lb.	.80	.95
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins	lb.	34.00	—
Sage, Greek, bgs	lb.	.14	—
Dalmatian, cns.	lb.	.36	.40
Italian, cns.	lb.	.15	—
Sage oil, clary, bots	lb.	25.00	32.00
Dalmatian, cns.	lb.	3.75	4.00
Spanish, cns.	lb.	1.20	1.45
Sago flour, raw, bgs.	lb.	.07	.07¼
Refd., bgs.	lb.	.09	.09¼
Sal soda (see Soda sal).			
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, frt. equald	lb.	1.23	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.25	—
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms	lb.	1.00	1.10
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.37½	—
fib. dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.38½	—
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.39¼	—
fib. dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.43½	—
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more	lb.	.50½	—
fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.53½	—
100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.52½	—
fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.55½	—
USP, powd., 100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs or more	lb.	.57½	—
fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.60½	—
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	1.20	—
Powdered salol, 25c. per lb higher.			
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.09	—

Salt, table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. ..100 lbs. 1.34 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, E. Indian chips, bgs. lb. .65 - .68
Powd., fib. dms. lb. .75 - .76
Sandalwood oil, ens. lb.11.20 -13.25
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. lb .50 - 62
Nat., dom., dms lb. 1.70 - 2.15
Savin oil, USP, ens. lb. 7.50 - —
Savory oil, ens. lb. 4.25 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .85 - —
Powd., bgs., frt. alld. 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.13.00 -15.90
Sebacic acid, CP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .71½- —
Purified, dms., c.l., works lb. .65½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .67½- —
Seidlitz mixture 6b dms. 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .31 - .33
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 7.00 - —
Senega root, bls lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .19 - .20
No. 2, bls lb. .16 - .17
No. 3, bls lb. .14 - —
pods, bls lb. .22 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sesame oil, USP, dms lb. .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Leb, hulled, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Columbian, hulled, bgs lb. .15½- —
Nicaraguan hulled shipt., bgs., lb. .24½- —
nat., bgs. lb. .16 - —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs lb. .16 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
Shellac orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .38 - .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .36 - .37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .34 - .35
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. No Stocks
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .43 - —
tanks, works gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- .18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .17
Silica, amorpn., dry-grd. 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l., works ex whse. ton.45.00 -55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. works ton.20.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works ton.25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30½
tanks works lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. Troy oz. .88½- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .89½- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .90 - —
bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .91 - —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .63¼- —
bots., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .64½- —
bots., 250-oz. lots oz. .64¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms. 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.13 - —
Strong, NF bots. dms. 1,000-oz. lots oz 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, ens. lb.53.00 -60.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls. lb. .35 - —
Powd., bls. lb. .35 - —
Whole, bls. lb. .30 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms. c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Liq., 50% sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Soda, sal. conc., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs. smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms., 300 lbs or more lb. .93 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 2.70 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dealers, dms., ton or more, works lb. .26 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .26½- —
Sodium arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more, works. lb. .17½- —
dms., less than ton lots, works. lb. .18 - .19
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo.10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo.10.75 - —
dms., 1-kilo lots kilo.11.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots kilo.11.50 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
USP, c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .45 - —

Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¼
Sodium bifluoride bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1990- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal)
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .09½- .10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms. only, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb. .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-dm. lots or more, works. lb. .68 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73

Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¼- .16½
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015- —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms. lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26½- .27½
USP XIV gran. dms lb. .29½- .30½
Sodium citrate, USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanate, dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .83 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb lots lb. .193 - —
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .203 - —
dms., 100-lb. to 1,000-lb lots. lb. .213 - —
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c higher.
Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms. works lb. .15 - —
250-lb. dms. l.c.l. works lb. .15¾- —
Anhyd., dms. c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .18¾- —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —

Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs. smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97% fib. dms., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l. works, frt. equald lb. 1430- —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., dms. lb. .84 - —
Tech., dms., bgs. lb. .37 - .39
Sodium hydride powd. dms. works. lb. 1.90 - 2.75
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate)
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .24¾- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots. lb. .23½- .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite NF dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite, anhyd., photo grade, bgs. c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.05
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.89 - 8.45
Tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —

More REACTIVE

SOLVAY CAUSTIC POTASH

...produces MORE SOLUBLE END PRODUCTS!

Many users select caustic potash, rather than lower cost caustic soda, because it saponifies fats and grease more readily, and—most important—provides extra efficiency.

Since it is more reactive, the products made from it are also generally more reactive—more soluble, more effective. In fact, many powerful cleaners—including some of the popular heavy-duty liquid detergents—are based on products produced from caustic potash.

We invite you to make your own test of SOLVAY Caustic Potash. Available in two grades—Technical and Mercury Cell—dry forms and liquid, in steel drums and tank cars.

Sodium Nitrite • Potassium Carbonate • Caustic Soda • Chlorine
Calcium Chloride • Sodium Bicarbonate • Ammonium Chloride
Caustic Potash • Chloroform • Vinyl Chloride • Methylene Chloride
Para-dichlorobenzene • Methyl Chloride • Cleaning Compounds
Hydrogen Peroxide • Aluminum Chloride • Ammonium Bicarbonate
Soda Ash • Carbon Tetrachloride • Mutual Chromium Chemicals
Monochlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Snowflake® Crystals

SOLVAY dealers and branch offices are located in major centers from coast to coast.

Mail now for test sample!

Allied Chemical

SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION
61 Broadway, N.Y. 6, N.Y.
DV-62

Please send me without cost:
Samples of Technical Grade Caustic Potash
☐ Flake ☐ Small Flake ☐ Solid
☐ Walnut ☐ Liquid, 45% strength
☐ Liquid, 49-50% strength
Samples of Mercury Cell Caustic Potash
☐ Flake ☐ Liquid
☐ Caustic Potash fact book

Name_____
Position_____
Company_____
Phone_____
Address_____
City_____ Zone____ State____

Sodium Hyposulfite Hexahydrate—Solvent Naphtha

Sodium hyposulfite hexahydrate, pea, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.55 - —
photo grade, bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 8.05 - —

Sodium hyposulfite pentahydrate, tech., bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.65 - 5.15
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.55

Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dm lb. 1.98 - —

Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms. works lb. .26½- —

Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- .20½
tanks, dlvd lb. .18 —

Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite)

Sodium metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l. works ton.92.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton.150.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton.155.00 - —

Sodium metaborate tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., works ton.200.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton.268.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton.273.50 - —

Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l. works, lb. .19½- —
Fused, 18,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —

Sodium metanilate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .63 - —

Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —

Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25

Sodium molybdate anhyd., dms., works, f.t equald lb. .92 - .96
Cryst., dms., works, frt alld lb. .73 - .74

Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate)

Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated)

Sodium naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —

Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l. works ton.48.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.45.25 - —

Sodium nitrate, imp., 100-lb. bags., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse. ton.49.75 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.46.25 - —

Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.00 - —

Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65

Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90

Sodium oxalate, 98% bgs., works. 100 lbs.12.39 - —

Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).

Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).

Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34

Sodium pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
bgs. dms., l.c.l. same basis lb .26½- .33

Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over earlot prices.

Sodium pentobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —

Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —

Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, E. of Miss lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - .21½

Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.75 - —

Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .50 - .51
NF, powd., dms. lb. .53 - .54

Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.35 - 9.40

Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 - —

Sodium phosphate, dibasic, USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½

Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.40 -10.00

Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.45 -10.05
Cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.75

Sodium phosphate in dms., 60c. to 80c. higher than bgs.

Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).

Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.85 -12.35

Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .37 - .39

Sodium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.81 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.21 - 9.71

Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .78½- —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs., dms. lb. .81½- —

Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
dlvd. Zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60

Sales zones are: (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98°, Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
hydrated, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.85 - —

Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, turbid, 1:3.2, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —

Sodium silicate, 47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —

Sodium silicate, liq., dms., l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton.67.50 - —

Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .069 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher.

Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .608 - .664

Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).

Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —

Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —

Sodium sulfate, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. ton.54.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton.36.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.32.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18

Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton.130.00 - —

Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —

Sodium sulfide, fused, bbls., cs., works, E., frt. equald. lb. .05½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —

Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —

Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).

Sodium tetraborate (see Borax).

Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .04¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05½- —

Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 - .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —

Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .13¼- —

Sodium thiosulfate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulfite).

Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14¼- —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾- —

Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .37½- —
100-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E. lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .38 - —
50-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —

Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .44 - —
10-lb. cns., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.56 - 9.06

Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.70 -10.10
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.20 -10.60

Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E. lb. 1.18 Nom.

Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —

Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).

Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).

Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —

Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works. lb. .28 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —

Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .31 - .38

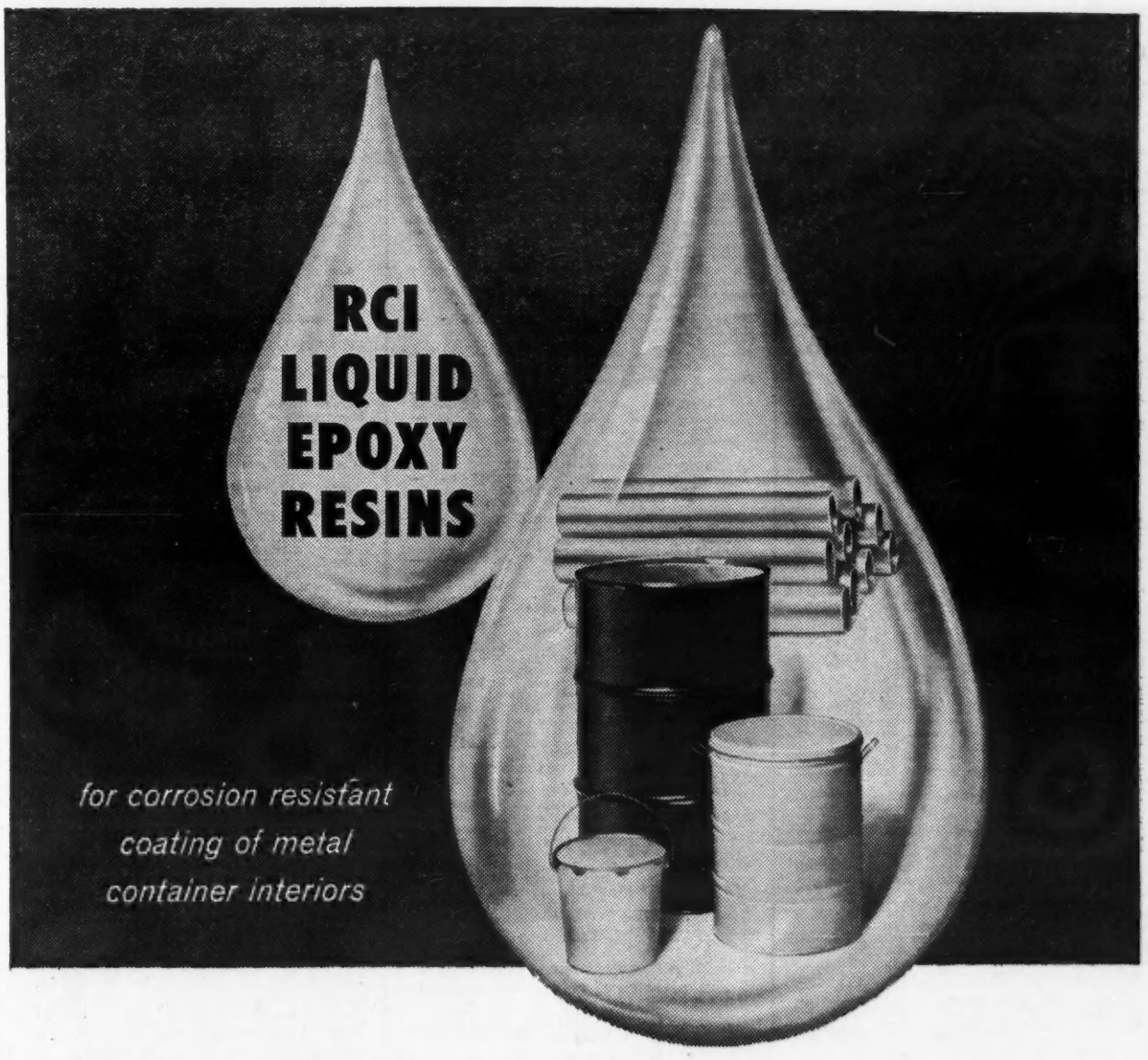
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic 212°-365°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p. tanks, New Jersey gal. .345 - —
213°-350°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .35 - —

Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic, 342°-351°F. b.r., 15°C. ma.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .32 - —
324°-349°F. b.r. 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
334°-392°F. b.r., 19°c. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .25 - —
365°-404°F b.r. 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .43 - —
367°-421°F b.r. 20°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .32 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-282°F b.r., 38°C m.a.p. tanks, New Jersey gal. .24 - —
211°-277°F. b.r. 25.6°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .28 - —
212°-293°F. b.r., 38°C m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .24 - —
224°-280°F b.r. 48°C m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .215 - —
266°-374°F b.r. 28°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .27 - —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.6°C. m.a.p. tanks Houston gal. .25 - —
284°-383°F. b.r., 35°C m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .27 - —
352°-413°F b.r. 36°C m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F. b.r. 24.4°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .38 - —
Sorbitan monostearate fib dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib dms. 10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitan tristearate fib dms 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .36 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .39 - .41
Sorbitol cryst resin grade pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms. 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .25 - .26
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - .39
Sorbitol, soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms. ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks works lb. .23¼- —
NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms. ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
dms. smaller lots works lb. .17 - —
tanks works lb. .15 - —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .23½- —
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19½- —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur, ton 59.50 - —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .10 - —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05¾- —
Refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1465- .1500
tanks lb. .1265- —
clarified, dms. lb. .1415- .1450
tanks lb. .1215- —
salad, dms. lb. .1475- .1525
tanks lb. .1275- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms. lb. .19 - .21½
tanks lb. .16½- —
Single-distilled, dms. lb. .17¾- .20¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Soybean pitch, dms. works lb. .05 - .05¼
Spartelne sulfate cns oz. .80 - .90
Spearmint leaves, dom. bls lb. .75 - —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms lb. 4.25 - 5.05
Sperm oil bleached, winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1723- .1750
tanks lb. .1550- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms lb. .1625- .1650
tanks lb. .1450- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs lb. .31 - .34
Cakes, cs lb. .32 - .34
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
Powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Spruce oil, cns., dms. lb. 2.10 - 3.55
Squill, white bls lb. .16 - .18
White powd. bbls., bxs lb. .17 - .20
St John's bread, edible, bls lb. .14 - .16
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .767 - .777
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd lb. 1.02 - 1.03
Stannous chloride anhyd., dms., works lb. .963 - 1.459
Stannous chloride, hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .83½- .84½
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.021 - 1.041
Starch corn pearl paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.53 - —
Powd., paper bgs, c.l. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Starch potato, dom., idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0633- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse, New York, lb. .08¾- .10
Starch, rice, bgs., ex whse lb. .14 - .15
Starch, wheat, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Staves acre seed bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearic acid, dbl. pressed, bgs. lb. .16 - .18½
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .15½- .18
Triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .18¼- .20¾
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine)
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13375- —
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tank-wagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .199 - —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .0850- .0875
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .0850- .0875
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 150-lb. fib. dms. lb. .84 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works, lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate, fib. dms., works, lb. .49 - —
Strontium iodide, fars, 25-lb. lots, lb. 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh, bgs., works ton 56.70 - 66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP)
Strophanthin K, bots oz. 25.00 - 45.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75

Styrax, USP, cs lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.8% dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Styrene monomer, tech., 99.2%, tanks, bulk lb. .1260- —
dms., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .1510- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1710- —
Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.
Styroyl acetate, bots lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs. refy E. lb. .0885- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .84 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose)
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
80-lb ctns., spot lb. .67¼- 72¼
Sulfabenzamide, dms kilo 8.80 - 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms kilo 9.00 - 10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP fib dms kilo 7.70 - 8.80
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo 8.15 - 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo 23.35 - 24.45
USP, powd., dms kilo 22.60 - 23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms kilo 24.80 - 25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms kilo 5.50 - 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo 23.50 - 24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo 24.80 - 25.90
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, USP XV, dms kilo 19.65 - 20.75
Powd., dms kilo 18.75 - 19.85

Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l. works 100 lbs. 17.50 - 18.50
100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
gran., dms., c.l., t.l., works, 100 lbs. 14.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs. 16.25 - 17.25
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms kilo 3.05 - 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo 3.70 - 4.20
NF X, powd., dms kilo 2.85 - 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms kilo. 14.12 - 14.85
Sulfanilic acid, tech, dms, c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine USP XV, powd., bots., tins kilo. 15.45 - 16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo. 16.55 - 17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, powd. dms, kilo 5.50 - 5.85
microcrystals, dms, kilo. 6.25 - 6.60
Sulfathiazole-sodium NF X, dms kilo 6.05 - 6.40
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long-ton 23.50 - —
Export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton 25.00 - —
US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports, long-ton 25.00 - —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower.

Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered f.o.b. vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton 24.00 - —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long ton lower
Sulfur, refd. flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
lump bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls. mines, 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers 98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
bbls mines 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 04½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —



● RCI *liquid* epoxy resins — EPOTUF 6130 AND EPOTUF 6140 — when used with appropriate hardeners, or modified with other resins, produce superior protective coatings for the interiors of metal cans, pails, drums, tanks and pipelines. Both EPOTUF 6130 AND EPOTUF 6140 demonstrate high resistance to water, to many solvents, acids, alkalis and other chemicals. Formulations can be prepared which harden either in short time-cycles at room temperature or as baked finishes.

EPOXY RESINS IN SOLUTION are also available from RCI for convenient formulating. EPOTUF 6501, EPOTUF 6502 AND EPOTUF 6503 are resin solids dissolved in solvents. They are suited to a wide variety of applications in appliance and automotive finishes, in can and drum linings and in furniture finishes.

THE EPOXY ESTERS offered by RCI have been developed as vehicles for industrial and automotive primers and chemical resistant enamel coatings.

Can RCI's EPOTUF resins help you formulate superior corrosion resistant coatings? Write to RCI for Technical Bulletin SC-23 which contains specifications for these resins.

REICHHOLD

Synthetic Resins • Chemical Colors • Industrial Adhesives • Phenol
Hydrochloric Acid • Formaldehyde • Glycerine • Phthalic Anhydride
Maleic Anhydride • Sebacic Acid • Ortho-Phenylphenol • Sodium Sulfite
Pentaerythritol • Pentachlorophenol • Sodium Pentachlorophenol
Sulfuric Acid • Methanol

REICHHOLD CHEMICALS, INC.,
RCI BUILDING, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

Creative Chemistry . . . Your Partner in Progress

Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
Refrigeration, 150-lb cyls., dlvd. lb. .33 - —

Sulfur monochloride 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —

Sulfuric acid 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
tanks, works con 18.00 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.55 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton 23.50 - —
99-100% tanks, works ton 23.95 - —

Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers' cbys, c.l. frt equald lb. .12¾ - —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ .14¾
5-pt. bots extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼ - —
5-pt bots extra cs. l.c.l. same basis lb. .17¾- .18¾

Sulfuric acid fuming (oleum), 20% tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton 39.50 - —

Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs. ex dock ton. 205.00 Nom.
28% tannin, grd., bgs. ex dock ton. 200.00 Nom.

Superphosphate, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 .93
bulk, c.l. Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 .93

Superphosphate, triple 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .98 —

Sweet birch oil USP, northern, cns lb 4.25 9.50
USP, southern, cns lb. 2.10 - 3.05

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —

2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 1.29 - —

Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 29.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works ton 31.00 -36.00

Dom., fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs. c.l. works. ton 31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs. works. ton 38.00 - —

Dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works ton 34.00 -39.50
ord., Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 37.00 - —

Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton 20.00 -25.00

Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works lb. .02¾- .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, works lb. .06 - .06½
Refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
tanks, works lb. .05½- .06

Tall oil acids, cms, c.l., works lb. .10½- .12
dms., c.l. lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, works lb .08½- .10

Tall pitch, dms, c.l., works ton 50.00 -70.00
tanks, works ton. 40.00 - —

Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- .11¾
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd lb. .08¼- .08¾
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .09½- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07½- .07¾
prime, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06 - .06½
special, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07¾- .07⅞
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .06¾- .09¼
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .10 - .10½

Tallow acids, dist., dms lb. .13½- .16
tanks lb. .11 - —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .15½- .18

Tallow oil, acidless, cms., c.l. lb. .14½- —
cms., l.c.l lb 15½ 17

Tangerine oil, Floridian, dms lb. 2.95 - 3.50

Tankage, animal, feeding 9-11% ammonia, New York, bulk. unit-ton. 6.50 - —
Animal, feeding 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 7.25 - —

Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, cbys, 1,000-lb lots lb 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 2.06 2.10
Powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 1.96 2.01
Tech, dms lb 1.05 —

Tansy oil, dms. lb. 7.50 9.50

Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs. ex whse lb. .10½- .11½
Siamese first quality same basis, lb. .07 - .07½

Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms., c.l., frt equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —

Tar acid oil, 25-28% dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
50-53% dms, c.l. same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks same basis gal. .65 - —

Tar coal (see Coaltar)

Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate)

Tartaric acid, dom., NF, 230 or 250-lb dms, c.l lb. .49 - —
230 or 250-lb dms., 10,000-lb. lots, f.o.b. shipt lb. .49½- —
230 or 250 lb. dms., smaller lots lb. .50 - —
100-lb dms lb. .51 - —
Imp., NF, dms., bgs lb. .40 - .44

Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb fib dms lb .70
Terpineol, prime, dms lb. .30 - .45
Extra, dms. lb. .41 - .70
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 - .75
Prime, dms. lb. .53 - .56
Terpinyl propionate, dms. lb 1.75 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, bots gram. No prices
Testosterone proprionate, USP gram. No prices
Tetrachloroethane, dms, works lb 14½ —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene)
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms, c.l. t.l. works lb. .20½- —
dms, l.c.l. works lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms, c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61 - —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt equald lb. .75 - —

Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .51 - —

Tetrahydrofuran, dms, c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —

Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l. t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l. l.t.l. Memphis, Tenn. lb. .35½- —
dms, c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb .34 - —
tanks, dlvd W of Denver lb. .35 - —

Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate)

Thallium metal, dlvd. lb. 7.50 -10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99% bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 -10.00

Theobromine, NF, fib dms lb 4.50 —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib dms lb 4.75 - —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib dms lb 3.90 - —
Theophylline, anhyd. or USP, 100-lb dms lb 3.85 - —

Thiamin hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib dms kilo 40.00 - —
USP ampule grade, fib dms kilo 42.00 - —
Thiamin mononitrate, USP, fib dms kilo 40.00 - —

Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb 72 - —
dms., less ton lots lb 74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs. works. lb. 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd. cbys. 100% basis lb 1.35 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech. bgs. t.l. frt. alld. lb .33 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt alld lb. .35 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif. fib dms., 100-lb lots or more works 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots, kilo. 275.00 - —
Thyme leaves, French, bgs lb. .34 - —
Spanish, bgs lb .14 - —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 2.10 - —
white, cns lb 2.20 - —
Tech, white, cns lb 40 1.85
Thymol, fib dms lb 2.60 3.00
Thymol iodide, NF, dms lb 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.)
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous)
Tin metal (Straits) lb. .95 - —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.)
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .26½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
Anatase, granular, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton. 180.00 - —
5-ton lots, Niagara Falls, N.Y. ton. 205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis ton. 215.00 - —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher
Rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd E lb. 28½- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O2, reg. bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
30% Ti O2, high-tinting, dms., c.l., lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .14¾- —
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc. pure basis bots kilo. 91.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo 134.20 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc. pure basis, bots kilo. 166.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst. bots kilo 148.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots kilo 122.00 - —
25% dry powd bots kilo. 30.50 -32.00
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.55 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. 3.10 - 4.00
Toluene, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - —
Toluene, petroleum, indust., tanks, E. of Rockies gal. .25 - .32
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, monohydrate, dms., c.l. or t.l lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs to t.l lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
Solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
o-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, frt. alld. lb. .70 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works lb. .93 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs works lb 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb No prices
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb 1.35 - —
Totaquine 100-oz tots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l. t.l., works ton. 145.00 - —
basis lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l. works lb 29 - —

Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 3.50 - 4.30
No. 2, cs. lb. 2.40 - —
No. 3, cs. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.25 - 1.38

Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, ex Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —

Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .985 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —

Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l. frt alld E of Denver lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld E of Denver lb. .40 - —

Tributyl phosphate, dms. c.l. works lb. .52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —

Trichloroacetic acid, bots lb 2.00 2.50

Trichlorobenzene, dms, c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld E lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt alld E lb. .13¼- —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c higher.

1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —

1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —

Trichloroethylene, dms, c.l. or t.l., works, frt equald lb .13 —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld lb. .15 - .16¾
tanks, works, frt equald lb 12 - —

Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate 65% soln, ret. cbys, works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.45

Tricresyl phosphate (coaltar), dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms, l.c.l. dlvd lb. .36 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .32½- —
Petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
dms, l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —

Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —

Triethanolamine, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —

Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l. frt. alld lb. .24 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .23 - —

Triethylamine, dms, c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½- —

Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret, dms, c.l., frt alld E of Denver lb. .46¼- —
non-ret dms, l.c.l. frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .47¼- —
tanks, frt alld E of Denver lb .43¾- —

Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .38 - —

Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —

Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .52½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .49 - —

Tri-isopropanolamine, dms, c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20¾- —

Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - .305
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .28 - —

Trioxane, pure, dms, c.l. t.l. works, lb. .50 - —
dms, l.c.l works lb. .51½- —

Tripentaerythritol, bgs. l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —

Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .41½- —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .43½- —

Triphenylguanidine, bbls. works lb. .90 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —

Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21 - —
dms, l.c.l., t.l., frt. alld E lb. .22 - —

Tripropylene glycol, tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min. frt. alld E lb. .19 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c per lb higher in West

Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic)
dl-Tryptophane, fib. dms., works, lb. 55.00 - —

Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .23¼- .23½
tanks, New York lb. .21½- —
tanks, domestic mills lb. .21½ Nom.

Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb. 3.73 - —

Tungstic acid, tech. dms, 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 2.15 Nom.
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.30 Nom.

Turkey red, bbls. works lb. .62 —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine, oil, NF, cns., dms lb. .28 - .50
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. .55 .58
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald lb. .26 - .32

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - .39½
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Ultramarine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.

Umber, pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½- .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- .08
Burnt, Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .08¼- —
Raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .08½- .08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms lb. 1.45 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust. bgs., c.l. t.l., dlvd E ton. 125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd E, ex whse. ton. 145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton. 110.00 - —

Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tanks, Belle, W. Va ton. 128.00 - —
C grade, tanks, same basis ton. 124.50 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton. 153.00 - —

Urethane, USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .17 - .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb 35 - —
Indian, bgs lb .29 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 48-52% tannin, bgs. ex dock ton. 88.00 -90.00
Valonia cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs. ex dock ton. 66.00 -67.00
Valonia extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .11 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech, dms., works lb 1.28 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls, works lb 09½ 12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 9.80 -10.50
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 9.80 -10.25
whole, tins lb. 10.00 -10.50
Tahiti, cs. lb. 7.75 - 8.00
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.85 - 3.00
500 lbs. lots lb. 2.95 - 3.10
100 lb. lots lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Venetian red, boiling, bgs. works lb 0475- —
20%, bgs. works lb 0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb 0575- —
30%, bgs. works lb 06 - —
35%, bgs. works lb 0625- —
40%, bgs. works lb 0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns lb. 13.00 -15.50
Haitian, cs. lb. 10.00 -11.50
Java, cns lb 11.75 12.25
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - —
Victoria blue toner bbls. prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb .20 —
55-gal dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21 —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 —
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
55-gal dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —
Zone 1 is all continental U. S. except Zone 2. Zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 - .125
Vinyl ether, tech, dms, c.l. works. lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots, 50cc hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots, 75cc hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27¼- —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls, works lb .30 —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made
Vinyl propionate, monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50½- —
tanks, same basis lb .47 —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms to tanks, works lb. 1.34 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.48 - —
tanks works lb. 1.31 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units 02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb 1.40 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads 500,000 A units per gram gram .07¼- —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 67.50 - —
dry, 325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 43.88 - —
dry, 250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin A, palmitate, liq. 1,000,000-1,500,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin B1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B12, cryst., 1-10 gram vials. gram. 215.00 - —
Oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 grams of B12 activity gram. 175.00 - —
0.1 percent triturations of cryst. B12 with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo. 247.00 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid)
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils. Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram less than kilo lots kilo. 45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin)
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K1, 25 gram bots gram 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. lb. 2.10 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb 1.95 - —
dms., 25-49-lb lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.05 - —
cns., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls lb 1.95 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls, ex dock ton. 68.00 - —
Merchantable, bls., ex dock ton. 64.00 - —
Wattle extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .08¼- .08½

Wattle extract, solid, East Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .08275 - —
Solid, South Africa, 60% tannin, bgs. ex dock lb. .0840 - —

Waxes

Wax quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms. gal. 12.25 - —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP powd. dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .18 - —
thin, rossed, bls. lb. .21 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb. 6.35 - 10.30
USP, nat., southern, cns. lb. 3.75 - 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .22 - —
Wollastonite, fine bgs., c.l., works, ton 39.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton 56.00 - —
medium, bgs. c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton 44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns. lb. 4.90 - 5.80

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 - —
Chicago, dist. gal. .34 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .34½ - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .34 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .31¼ - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .33 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .34 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½ - —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, works:
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .31¼ - —
Charleston, S. C. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .34 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .31¼ - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Providence R. I. gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .34 - —
Xylenol, crvst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
56°-58°C. m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
60°-62°C. m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7-9°C., dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
Xylidines, mixed o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. lb. 2.15 - 3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces dlvd lb. .27 - —
Dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .53 - —
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Torula USP dlvd lb 18 - —
Yerba santa leaves bls. lb .42 - .43
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots lb. 19.00 - 25.00

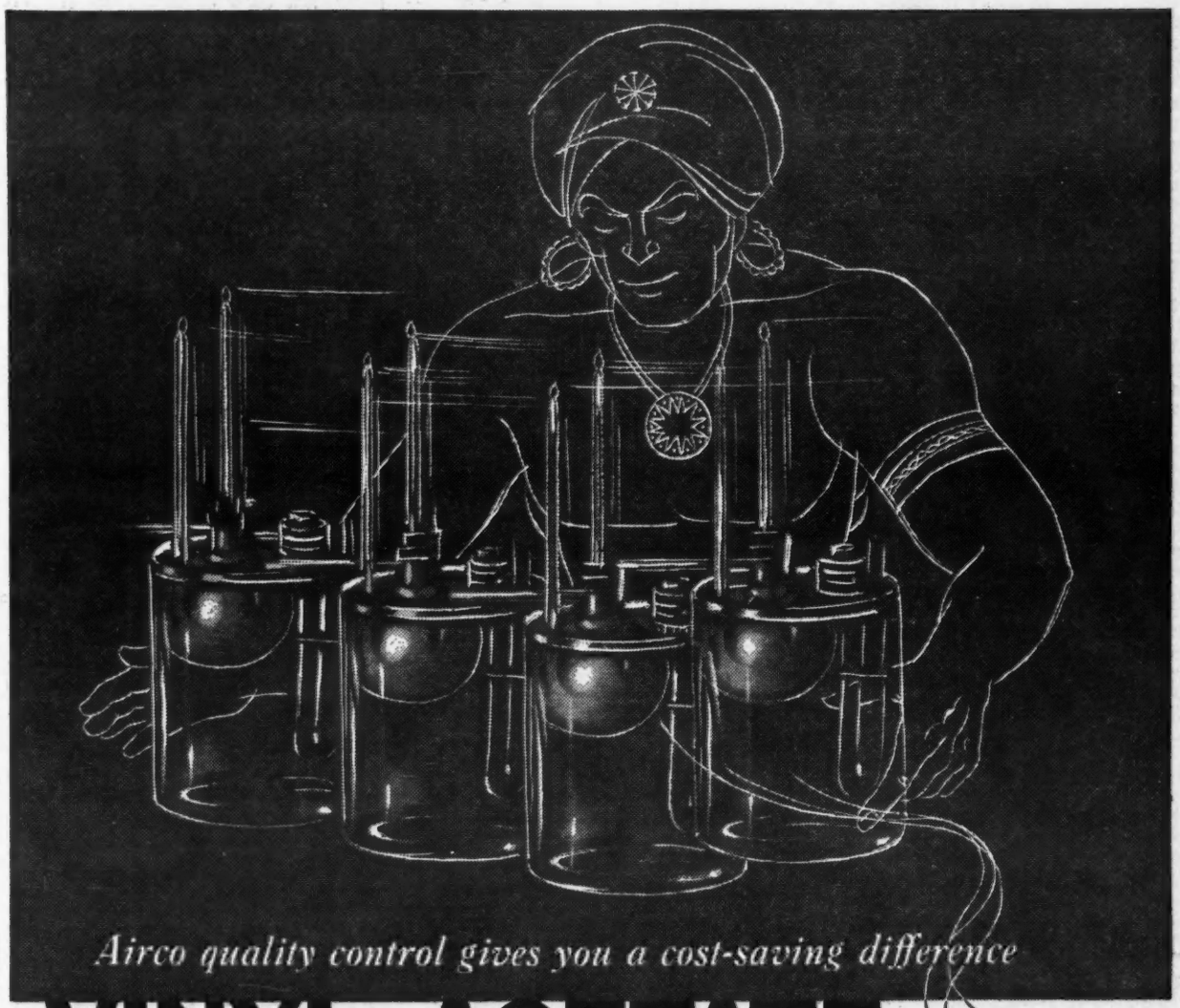
Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, extra, bots lb. 28.00 - 40.00
Madagascar, bots lb No Stocks
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins, oz. 3.75 - 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, lb. .38 - —
Zein, bgs., 1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works lb. .40 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb .43 - —
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms. lb. .53 - —
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works lb. .29¾ - —
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E lb. .23 - —
bgs., less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
Precip., powd., dms. lb. .36 - —
Soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.40 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Zinc chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.20 - —
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 11.45 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.95 - —
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
Basic, bbls., dlvd. lb. .34 - —
Zinc cyanide, dms. 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots works lb. .57 - —
Zinc dust., coml., bbls., c.l., works lb. .1360 - —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 - .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½ - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .23½ - —
Zinc metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .10 - —
Prime western, slabs, New York, lb. .10½ - —
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
10% Zn. dms., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works lb. .20 - —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .15¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs. c.l., mills, frt, alld lb. .16¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - —
red seal bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¼ - —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb .16¼ - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - —
USP, ctns. c.l., frt alld lb. 17¼ - —
ctns., l.c.l. same basis lb 18¼ - —
Zinc oxide Pac Coast prices 1c higher
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
NF, powd., dms. lb. .47 - .48
Zinc resinate, precip 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms. frt. alld lb. .36¼ - —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12½ - .14
Zinc stearate, tech. USP, ctns. c.l., lb. .41 - —
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, ctns., l.c.l. lb. .42 - .46
36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs 8.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs 9.75 - —
USP, gran., dms., lb. .26 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher
Zinc sulfide pure, bgs., c.l. dlvd lb .2530 - —
Zinc undecylenate, dms. lb 2.00 - —
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate)
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate basic, dms., c.l. lb. .25½ - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .26 - —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works lb .03¼ - —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03¾ - —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb .04 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb .04½ - —
Zircon (G), milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - —
bgs. 5 tons to c.l. works lb .04¾ - —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04¾ - —
bgs. 500-1,999-lb lots works lb .07½ - —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c higher
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln., ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs minimum, works lb. .23 - —
Zirconium hydride powd., dms., works lb 7.25 - 9.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls or bgs., works lb 1.50 - —
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½ - —
bgs. smaller lots, works lb .48 - —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
bgs. 5-ton lots, works lb .59¼ - —
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60 - —
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works lb. .60½ - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .63 - —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works lb. .55 - .62
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs., lb. .27 - .50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, stilled, bgs lb. .62 - .83
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .35½ - —



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SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.
WILLIAM S. AUCHINCLOSS, *President*
30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A.
Telephone REctor 2-9820. Cable Address: Reporter, New York

Volume 173 **June 23, 1958** **No. 26**

Looking Into Consumer Desires

Among the numerous help-for-somebody ideas steadily getting more and more attention from the representatives of the people duly elected for legislative functioning, an increasingly prominent role is being got by something or other having in some manner to do with what the consumer is believed—or at least assumed—to need. Because the consumer is economically basic, that area of "help" legislating has great potentialities—if its cultivation and development are conducted along business, not political lines. For that reason, it is obvious that the cultivation and development should be in the hands of politically untrammeled businessmen adequately trained in and familiar with the capabilities, needs, and limitations of their calling.

There is much to be done in the way of fitting the services of business to the needs and desires of the consumer. There is much to be learned with respect of the manner in which that doing should be approached and performed. Of primary importance—and necessity—in that connection is the acquiring and applying of better knowledge on what the consumer needs and what he wants. It is especially essential—and better—that more consideration be given to what he will buy than to what he can buy. And the greatest need for consideration is in connection with the reason for his attitude—call it "motivation," if you will. Of course, that motivation is in large part the result of advertising and other sales promotion directed toward consumers at large. But, the nature of the product, the convenience—more often than the appearance—of its packaging, and the cost have respectively and jointly a large part in his being sold. They have the biggest part in his staying sold on any product that comes up to what he wants in serviceability.

All sorts of studies of consumer attitudes—and their motivation—have been and are being conducted. In too large a part, they are carried on by economists with more theoretical learning than practical experience. The best contacting of consumers for really reliable information in that respect is that by way of the retail merchant—the door-to-door seller does not know even his best customers one-tenth as well. Of course, with the increasing prevalence and popularity of the largely impersonal help-yourself market, the merchant's contact is now quite difficult to find. But, the student who wants to get an informative grasp of the subject will find it quite helpful to go wandering about in a big market, observing the practices of those who pass from section to section—and listening to what they say to one another. A better foundation can be laid by hunting up a one-man store and looking at and listening to both customers and the proprietor—it must be expected that there will not be a very large degree of agreement throughout what he hears. But, the information will be more reliable than that got by way of questionnaires, the answers to which are usually what the replier thinks the questioner wants to hear. But, the consumer still has the only answer on what should be done to serve him more satisfactorily and attractively.

Substitute for Tariff Protection

For those who believe that the providing of adequate industrial employment in this country depends more or less upon the assurance of productive activity by means of protection against foreign competition, there must have been somewhat of a puzzle in this three-column headline in a recent issue of the official newspaper of organized labor: "AFL-CIO Asks Fast Approval of Reciprocal Trade Program." The director of the organization's department of legislation had sent a letter to all congressmen declaring: "Our own economic self-interest and our international responsibilities both require maximum international trade. Renewal of the reciprocal trade program is vital to this objective."

AFL-CIO has not, however, gone all out for free trade. Its communication to the congressmen expressed disappointment because the house committee had not included in the pending extension bill a proposal for a "trade adjustment program," the objective of which would have been the providing of "special assistance for those communities, industries, and workers who might be adversely affected by increased imports."

It is not now possible to say what, if any, attention that proposal to substitute subsidization for tariff protection got at any point during the consideration of the bill to extend the reciprocal trade program. It is not known that the proposal has had any discussion by any industrial groups. The nature of the "special assistance" has not been learned. Doubtless, it is to be assumed that the pattern would be somewhat along the line of the program of farm support—and that it would cost comparatively heavy, adding more to the burden laid upon the people of this country by direct federal taxation or indirectly as the customer who always pays the cost of the tax laid upon business.

Because 7 percent of the country's labor force is directly dependent upon foreign trade, which is reported to provide more employment than the automobile, chemical, steel, and textile industries combined, it will probably cost everybody, including labor, less to go on having tariffs, rather than "special assistance" subsidies.

Reciprocal Trade Advocated

In its marked accentuation of the basic differences between the respective views of professional—or theoretical—and commercial—or practical—economists, the recent third report on its special studies project by the Rockefeller Brothers Fund provides matter for deeply controversial reaction on the part of the business leaders of this country.

For one thing, the report follows closely upon the (to many) surprising measure of support given to the reciprocal trade agreements program in the lower house of congress, with the expression of a belief that "it is essential" that that program "be made a permanent part of our national policy," with a "broadening of presidential discretion to allow for consideration of broad domestic and foreign policy interests: escape clauses, peril-point provisions, and even defense potentiality procedures should be reconsidered." It is quite likely that some such reconsideration will be undertaken governmentally in some manner. It should right now be given a starting of broad, deep, serious study on the part of all businesses.

The world has changed economically at least as much as it has politically in the current century. As the Rockefeller report says, "we live in a period which has the task of rebuilding an international order and of establishing new international economic relationships." Especially pertinent is the statement—"while we have devoted considerable attention to the Soviet threat, we have not derived the justification for our foreign economic policy from it." In that connection, there is must reading for every business leader in the booklet issued a week ago by the Department of State to convey a warning that the "Soviet-Red China bloc really has only begun its efforts to subvert free nations through trade and aid," there being "no reason to believe that any of the bloc countries have come to the end of the road in pushing their credits and trade deals." So, it is quite timely that the Rockefeller report urges a greater American participation in world economic and social progress and recommends that the US government "take direct action to encourage the flow of private funds into international investment by providing appropriate tax incentives for investment abroad."

The views of business leaders will be especially various with reference to the Rockefeller finding that "one of the most important arguments in favor of trade liberalization is that it will broaden competition and thus increase the competitive discipline that is a major safeguard against inflation. Especially when consumer demand in the United States is pressing against our capacity output, the freer access of foreign producers to our market will help to keep prices from rising." That, of course, will not sit well upon the minds of those who contend that adequate profit is essential for adequate industrial expansion—even though the meaning of "adequate" in either case is rather difficult to determine when expansion makes a given industry "too big for its boots"; as has been the case within the past few years.

Washington Talks It Over

Defense Reorganization Bill Squabble Obscured a Provision Of Interest to Chemical Men on Buying Policy.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

In the headline-getting squabble between President Eisenhower and house members over the Department of Defense reorganization bill too little attention was paid to a significant provision in the legislation of interest to the chemical industry and all other suppliers of articles and services to the military. This is the bi-partisan amendment to the procurement provisions that gives the secretary flexible authority to change procurement procedures to fit particular needs.

The supply and service function provision provides, in substance, that whenever the secretary determines it will be advantageous to the government in terms of effectiveness, economy, or efficiency, he shall provide for the carrying out of any supply or service activity common to more than one military department by a single agency or other organizational entity as he deems appropriate.

Rep. Thomas B. Curtis of Missouri, says that inclusion of this provision is a real triumph for those who have devoted so much time during the past eight years in seeking unification in the supply system. He said that it is difficult thing to estimate how much can be saved but "you can verify that we are talking in terms of billions." He based this estimate on the fact that this year there will be $6 billion of excess military supplies that will be put up for sale.

The reason for this excess, he said, can be found in triple buying, unnecessary buying, untrained personnel, and a hundred reasons of inefficiency. And, he adds, the records shows that we have been realizing only seven cents on the dollar from the surplus sales.

'Cure-All' Drugs Aren't, FDA Says

Food and Drug Administration is cracking down on products which are falsely claimed to be cures of almost everything from diabetes and ulcers to forgetfulness and "middle-age spread." The agency made twenty-four seizures of drugs and devices during April for violation of the FDA law, seventeen of which were for promoting false and misleading claims.

One of those to feel the weight of Uncle Sam's hand were five "royal jelly" preparations which have been advertised as containing rejuvenation properties and providing better health for the aged. "'Taint so" says FDA and ordered them off the market.

Two soybean products were seized with almost unlimited claims for cure and prevention of disease. One, a mixture of soy germ oil and wheat germ oil, was claimed to be beneficial against more than a hundred ailments, including middle-age spread.

The food industry also felt the effects of FDA's enforcement. More than 810,000 pounds of contaminated foods were seized in thirty-eight actions. During the same period, another 270,000 pounds of food were voluntarily destroyed or converted to non-food use after FDA complained.

Fertilizer Cooperatives Growing

The cooperative movement in fertilizer is a growing one, both in numbers of associations and the business they do for their patrons. According to the latest annual survey figures of the Department of Agriculture, just released, there were 4,011 fertilizer cooperatives in fiscal year, 1956, a rise of about 200 over 1955, which in turn was an increase of just short of 200 over 1954.

The net business of these associations has shown a comparable increase. After making an adjustment for duplication of sales between central cooperations and regional cooperatives, the department's report showed a rise in business from $232 million in 1954 to $250 million in 1955 and to $261 million in 1956.

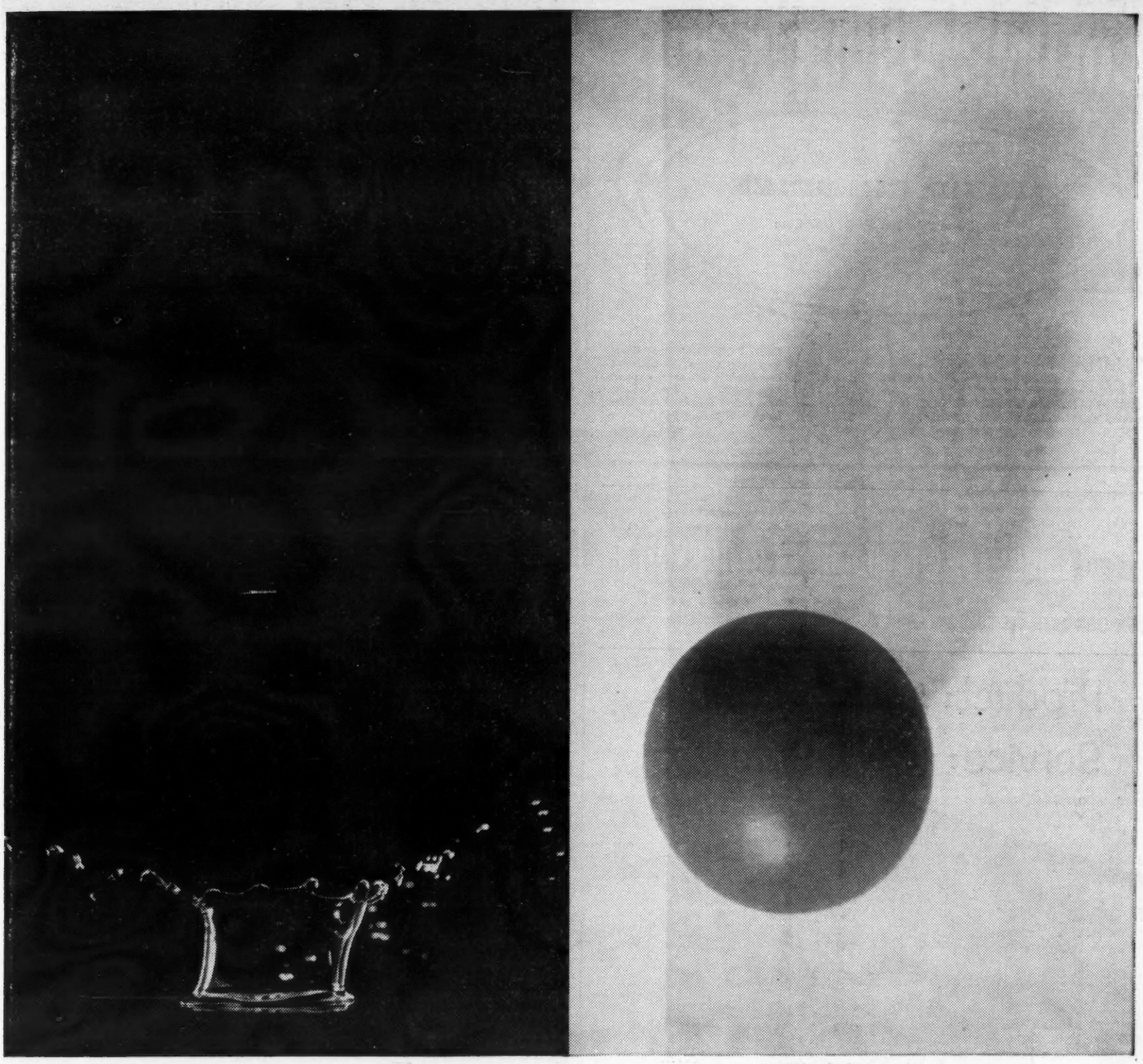
In fact, fertilizer ranked second to feed for having the greatest number of cooperative associations. There were 4,402 cooperatives handling feeds which did a net business of $774 million in 1953. The number handling petroleum products totaled only 2,739 but they did $494 million of business for farmer patrons.

Gov't Recruiting Help Slated

If present plans of the Civil Service Commission materialize, government agencies will be put on a more equal footing with private industry in the recruitment of scientists and engineers. The commission thinks the government should be allowed to pay travel expenses for qualified persons invited in for interviews or for employment at distant installations, just as private industry does.

Private industry has been paying travel and moving expenses for its new employees and travel expenses of applicants to visit plants for a number of years. And unless the government can make the same offer, says the commission, it is going to fall behind in acquiring needed workers. In fact, the situation has reached the point where this has become "vital to the effective continuation of federal research and development activities," it warns.

Congress started to give the departments and agencies this new recruitment authority two years ago, but for some unexplained reason it got side-tracked. The necessary bill was passed by the house but never came up in the senate. The commission is now appealing to the senate to give the matter more sympathetic consideration.



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Heavy Chemicals

The chemical business still continued to evidence a mild upturn last week, but there was growing belief that the market would lose some of its momentum after July 1. Markets continued to respond favorably to increases in steel production, but belief remained strong in some quarters that consumers were buying steel now as a hedge against July 1 price increases. But the key factor which could take all the zip out of the market is summer plant shutdowns. Feeling is that the plant vacation shutdown periods this summer will be longer and more widespread than in previous years.

Lead metal prices regained ground lost on June 3, owing to reports of proposed government stockpiling programs. Zinc was also firmer.

The copper chemical situation was unsettled last week. A major primary producer of metal put its price up, but the other two producers stood on the sidelines.

This left the immediate price future of copper sulfate, carbonate, chloride and other chemicals in abbeyance.

Export business in caustic soda, slow before recent advances for dry grades, is even slower now. The same position is reported for export soda ash, even though the price of ash was reduced.

Seasonal demand for calcium chloride is strong for dust control. Inquiry for aluminum sulfate for water treatment is also active. Chlorine seasonal demand for water and sewage treatment was also on the upbeat.

Native and recovered sulfur output in the United States declined in April. Shipments were down also. Native inventories showed a good decline, but recovered stocks were slightly higher.

Aluminum output rose slightly in May. Domestic antimony output in the first quarter was lower than anything the Bureau of Mines has seen since it started to report on antimony in 1952.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended June 14 at 86.8 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 82.2 percent for the previous week, and 94.8 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced
Lead, ½c. per lb.

Reduced
Mercury, $1 per flk.
Platinum, $2 per oz.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 21, 1957
104.57	104.68	104.68	104.42

For Current Prices See Page 9

Acids

Chromic—Business continues slow, dependent largely on the Detroit situation. Auto production continues well below last year, and plating needs have declined correspondingly.

Hydrochloric—There continues to be a spotty improvement in this market. One source reported that business over the past two months had shown a moderate upward curve.

Hydrofluoric—Business in this acid continues to be better, on the whole, than markets for the other mineral acids. This is said to be primarily due to good inquiry for fluorinated hydrocarbons, as well as improved inquiry for use in stainless steel manufacture.

Nitric—Stainless steel demand has been more active lately. Producers feel that fertilizer use this year may have been off about 12 percent from the previous year, which, they figure, is not too bad.

Phosphoric—The strike at a midwestern producing plant which has been going on since May 2 has not had much bearing on the supply position for phosphoric. Producers report there is plenty around to fill consumer needs.

Sulfuric — Spotty improvement continued to characterize business. Steel and rayon reportedly took slightly larger tonnages last week. Chemical demand remains about steady.

Steel production last week rose to an estimated 1,737,000 tons, or 64.4 percent of capacity, from the previous week's actual output of 1,728,000 tons, or 64 percent of capacity, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Production for the corresponding week last year amounted to 2,181,000 tons.

Bases and Salts

Aluminum Sulfate—Demand for water treatment has been active during the past few weeks, owing to heavy rains in many parts of the country. Paper industry demand is running slightly below last year's level.

Calcium Chloride—Seasonal demand is strong for dust laying on secondary roads. As the summer goes on, and areas which have been hit by heavy rains dry out, demand is expected to show further gains.

Caustic Soda — Domestic business continues to increase mildly. Current demand for export is very slow, due primarily to the recent dry caustic price increase.

Chlorine—Seasonal demands for water purification and sewage treatment continue active. Chemical inquiry remains spotty, but producers feel that there has been quite an improvement since the first of the year.

Copper Chemicals — The trade awaited news last week on whether the price rise for copper, initiated by one producer, would stick and become general among primary copper producers.

Should the price boost of 1½c. per pound become general, it would mean advances in sulfate, chloride and other copper chemicals, producers point out.

Lead Chemicals—Price of lead acetate, as well as other lead chemicals, has remained steady despite the recent decline in pig lead prices. Producers do not expect prices to change during the near future.

Phosphorus Chemicals—A strike at the works of a major phosphorus compound producer continued last week. It has been going on since May 2.

Compounds affected include phosphorus oxychloride, trichloride, pentoxide and pentasulfide. Despite the continuing strike, the industry in general reports these chemicals in good supply.

Soda Ash—The recent reduction in soda ash prices for export has not served to stimulate trade. One source indicated that business for export, previously slow, had slowed up even further following the reduction.

On the domestic market, demand continues to pick up in spots. Producers report that there has been a slight upturn in sales during the past two months.

Sulfur—The following figures, compiled by the Bureau of Mines, represent production, shipments and stocks of sulfur of a purity of 97 percent or greater during specified periods in the United States, in tons:

	April	*March*
Native production	402,581	429,475
Shipments	410,252	444 349
Sales*	385,208	429,134
Stocks†	4,620,947	4,620,608
Recovered production	46,195	51,104
Shipments	44,642	52,612
Sales*	44,294	51,435
Stocks†	165 363	163,462

* Calculated from production and change in stocks during the period.

† Producers' stocks at mines or plants in transit, and in warehouse at end of period.

The following figures, compiled by the Bureau of Mines, show imports of Mexican sulfur into the United States during specified periods:

Long Tons	*Feb.*	*Jan.*
Ore	.....	3,350
In any form	45,422	32,569
Total	45,422	35,919
Dollar Value	*Feb.*	*Jan.*
Ore	.....	$78,628
In any form	$1,084,665	737,340
Total	$1,084,665	$815,968

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum — Some 129,083 tons were produced in May, slightly up from April's 128,559 tons, according to the Aluminum Association. May last year witnessed a total output of 145,174 tons by comparison.

Total output for 1958 through May is 661,069 tons, as against a total of 686,121

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Heavy Chemicals

tons for the corresponding period of last year.

Net shipments of aluminum mill products in April went up 11 percent, to 210 million pounds, from March's shipments of 190 million pounds, according to the Bureau of Census.

Primary and secondary pig and ingot shipments through April amounted to 67 million pounds, 9 percent above the 61 million pounds shipped in March.

Antimony—Domestic smelter production in the first quarter was 1,400 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. This was the lowest quantity reported since the bureau began reporting on antimony in January, 1952.

Domestic mine production was 165 tons during the quarter, unchanged from 1957. Imports were down 50 percent, to 1,400 tons during the quarter.

Consumers used 2,350 tons during the period, or 11 percent less than during the last quarter of 1957. Inventories in the hands of producers, consumers and dealers at the end of the quarter decreased 16 percent, to 6,400 tons.

Copper — Situation became unsettled last week when a primary producer hiked prices to 26½c. per pound, delivered f.o.b. cars, U.S. destinations.

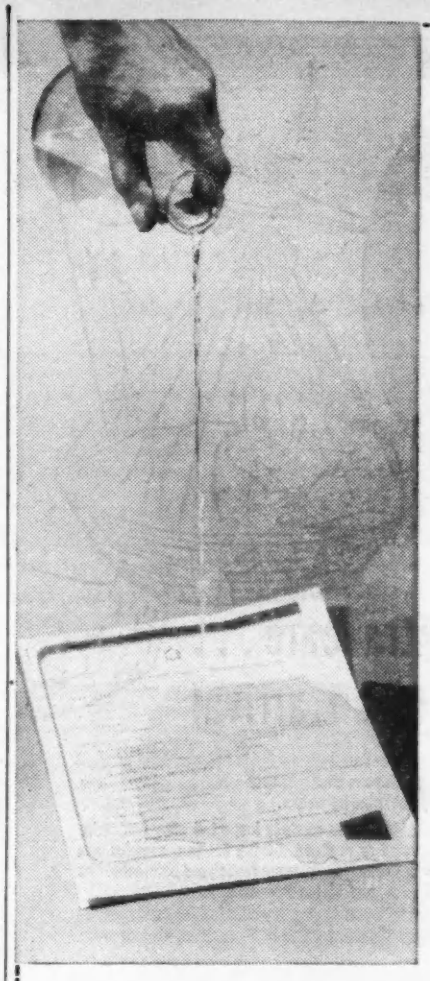
Cutsom smelters almost immediately went along with the increase, but the other two big primary producers did not, preferring to remain on a 25-cent basis, at least for the time being.

Factors involved in this wait-and-see attitude were said to include upcoming summer shutdown periods, lack of improvement in brass product demand, and fear of the possibility that once the price is hiked, it may have to be dropped.

Lead—Metal regained its ½c. loss of June 3 last week on news at government plans to stockpile. Pig was quoted at 11½c., New York, and 11.30c. St. Louis basis.

Platinum—Metal was lower, quoted at $62 to $70 per ounce, spot.

Tin—This market continued to move in a narrow range. Straits metal was quoted Friday at 95c. per pound, spot.



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Obituaries

Donald A. Kohr

Donald A. Kohr, retired board chairman of Lowe Brothers Company, Dayton, Ohio, died June 14 in Dayton. He was eighty-one years old.

Mr. Kohr joined Lowe Brothers in 1901 as a chemist, became assistant general superintendent in 1906 and general superintendent in 1912.

In 1916 he was named to the board of directors, and to the post of general manager in 1920. He also served as secretary and vice-president before assuming the position of president in 1927.

Elevated to chairman of the board in 1954, Mr. Kohr held that position until his retirement in 1956.

A former director of Sherwin-Williams Company, Mr. Kohr was also a past president of the National Paint Manufacturers Association.

Alfred E. Schmidt

Alfred E. Schmidt, a member of the board of directors of Kramer Chemicals, Inc., Kearny, N. J., died on June 5.

Mr. Schmidt, a member of the chemical industry for more than thirty-five years, had previously been connected with Mutual Chemical Company and Lotte Chemical Company.

Gerald M. Borden, a former vice-president of American Smelting & Refining Company, New York, died June 18 in Bar Harbor, Me. Mr. Borden was also a former secretary of United Lead Company.

Russell K. Dutcher, former president of the Independent Petroleum Workers Union at Esso Standard Oil Company's Bayway refinery in Linden, N. J., died June 17 in Rahway, N. J. He was fifty-eight years old. Mr. Dutcher was a supervisor in the boilermaking department of the refinery for twenty-eight years.

B. Thurber Guild, a retired associate medical director for Winthrop Laboratories, New York, died June 15 in Manhasset, L. I. He was seventy-two years old. Dr. Guild was a recognized authority in the fields of dermatology and allergy.

John F. Jones, plant manager of Interchemical Corporation, Newark, N. J., died June 11 in Linden, N. J. He was thirty-nine years old.

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Jobs & People

Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill.—**John J. Brennan** has been promoted to field sales manager of the chemical sales division. Mr. Brennan joined Abbott in 1951 and was made assistant sales manager in 1956.

Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa. — Two scientists have been named to the staff of the company's Barberton, Ohio, research laboratory. They are **Dr. Hans Jorg Wartmann,** research chemist, and **Roy E. Stack,** chemist. At the same time, **Robert R. Melta** has been named to the rubber laboratory as senior compound chemist.

Dartell Laboratories, Los Angeles, Calif.—**Paul Wickman,** formerly director of public relations for Schering Corporation, has been named executive vice-president of Dartell.

Evans Research & Development Corporation, New York—**Dr. Winfred M. Cort** has joined the staff as project leader in charge of enzyme research activities. Dr. Cort was previously section leader in the research laboratory division of National Dairy Products Corporation.

Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., New York—**Percy C. Magnus,** president, was honored at a luncheon celebrating his fortieth year as a trustee of the East River Savings Bank of New York.

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. — **Harry F. Pfann,** director of commercial development, has been elected a director of the Chemical Market Research Association.

Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J.—**Herman W. Leitzow,** vice-president, has been elected secretary of the Sales Executives Club of New York. He was previously a director of the club. Mr. Leitzow has been with Schering since 1941.

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Aliphatic Organics

A major producer reduced the price of n-propylamine by 25 cents per pound last week in a move designed primarily to stimulate larger volume buying and develop additional end-uses. The resulting price schedule lists a carlot price of $1.24 per pound and a less carlot of $1.25, quoted on a delivered basis. Prior to the price announcement, the producer had listed only a less carlot price of $1.50 f.o.b. works. With the exception of the price action in n-propylamine, there were no developments of real consequence in the aliphatics market last week.

Imports of perchoroethylene have increased as Census bureau figures will attest. However, these have not drastically undermined the market domestically as some rumors have it. Trade sources said last week that there are quality differences between US produced perchoroethylene and that being imported and as a result producers here are not disposed to revise prices at this time. It was reported that buying interest is strong and supplies adequate but not excessive.

Usage of synthetic rubbers has gained steadily in the past 3 years, the Department of Commerce reported. Compared with total usage, percentages were as follows: 1957: 63.22; 1956, 60.87; and 1955, 58.50. Neoprene, Butyl, and N-Type collectively have shown percentage gains each year, but S-type has accounted for the major increases by the following percentages: 1957, 52.38; 1956, 50.40; and 1955, 48.51.

Production of synthetic rubbers moved steadily forward from 970,468 tons in 1955 and 1,079,574 tons in 1956 to 1,118,173 tons in 1957. At the end of 1955, inventories were very low and some of the 1956 production was channeled to building them to a more realistic level. Butyl stocks were substantially increased, which accounts for the high production in 1956 which did not occur in 1957.

Exports of synthetic rubbers registered a 36 percent gain in 1957 over 1956 and more than 100 percent compared with 1955. The increases in S-Type were larger than any of the others—84 percent in 1956 over 1955 and 40 percent in 1957 over 1956.

Acetic Acid— Consumption of acetic acid in the manufacture of acetic anhydride may have increased slightly in the past month, reflecting improved conditions in the textile field, it's said. Otherwise, buying is slow and for actual requirements. Producers' inventories are adequate. Developments in the price department are not expected.

Acetophenone—Prices were reduced by approximately 50 percent two weeks ago. The resulting schedule listed a drum carlot price of 37c. per pound, a less carlot of 37¾c., and a tankcar price of 35c. per pound, quoted on an f.o.b. plant basis.

According to trade sources, prices were cut in order to expand the end-use pattern. Acetophenone gets into pharmaceuticals, rubber chemicals, textile fibers, perfumes, and dyestuffs.

Acrylonitrile—Demand which originally began to show strength at the beginning of the second quarter continued at a moderate level last week. And while sales and consumption via captive requirements of the producers themselves did not approach the maximum as the industry knows it, trade sources were necessarily encouraged by the steady uphill road business was travelling.

It is almost too early to try to determine any clearly defined buying pattern for acrylonitrile since end-uses are not anywhere near being exhausted. At the present, acrylo is used most extensively in wool-like applications—such as orlon sweaters—which have a winter market. It would seem then that demand would be slow during the first quarter of the year, spurt ahead in the second and third, and taper off in the last quarter. At least, one member of the trade says that's the pattern as he sees it now.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Not all producers find business equally as good. But generally, most have found demand considerably improved in the past few weeks. The spokesman for one large volume producer mentioned that frequency and size of orders thus far in June were very satisfactory and, in fact, somewhat superior to the corresponding period in a normal non-recession year. Most of the pickup in business could be traced directly to the widespread acceptance of aerosol products in which carbon tet is used as a propellent.

Watching the sales curve gain back ground it lost during the "slump," one man in the trade feels that the recession has spent itself. Despite customary plant vacation shutdowns in July, he expected no appreciable drop-off in volume next month.

Supplies in most cases are very adequate. It was mentioned that the sudden rise in demand caught some suppliers without sufficient inventory, however. Prices are thought firm, changes unlikely.

Ethanolamines — Detergents, principal outlet for ethanolamines, now represent 72.2 percent of the combined soaps and detergents tonnage and 70.2 percent of dollar sales, according to a recent report. During the first quarter of the year, dollar sales of detergents increased 3.3 percent and tonnage sales 1.0 percent, compared with the last quarter of 1957.

Glycerine—Domestically, the glycerine situation remains unchanged. Trade sources report prices holding steady in most instances, supplies as adequate, demand slow and spotty. Steady inquiry in Europe over past months spurring exports

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
n-Proplyamine, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 21, 1957
130.62	130.62	131.20	131.16

For Current Prices See Page 9

Ethyl Alcohol: April

Volume of ethyl alcohol produced, withdrawn and remaining as stocks at the end of the indicated periods, as reported by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, Internal Revenue Service: Domestic undenatured alcohol production represents gross production (original production plus production by redistillation) less the quantity consumed in redistillation. Stocks of domestic undenatured alcohol consist of quantities at industrial alcohol bonded warehouses and denaturing plants. Data on completely and specially denatured alcohol represent alcohol produced from domestic and imported alcohol and spirits produced by registered distilleries (redesignated upon receipt at denaturing plants as alcohol).

	April 1958	April 1957	July 1, '57 Apr. 30, '58	July 1, '56 Apr. 30, '57
NET PRODUCTIONS				
Undenatured ..... proof gals.	42,145,938	33,631,372	411,469,502	360,218,631
Completely denatured..... wine gals.	31,405	21,754	523,889	497,236
Specially denatured..... wine gals.	21,724,516	19,025,096	204,519,740	199,995,380
WITHDRAWALS				
Undenatured, tax paid..... proof gals.	881,687	736,666	8,737,338	9,353,992
Tax free..... proof gals.	40,663,578	36,066,328	398,290,657	375,925,337
Completely denatured..... wine gals.	28,832	22,419	505,834	482,018
Specially denatured..... wine gals.	20,895,753	19,863,120	204,940,646	197,265,546
STOCKS AT END OF PERIOD				
Undenatured ..... proof gals.	31,630,825	28,051,165	31,630,825	28,051,165
Completely denatured..... wine gals.	24,344	22,735	24,344	22,735
Specially denatured..... wine gals.	4,978,812	3,612,898	4,978,812	3,612,898

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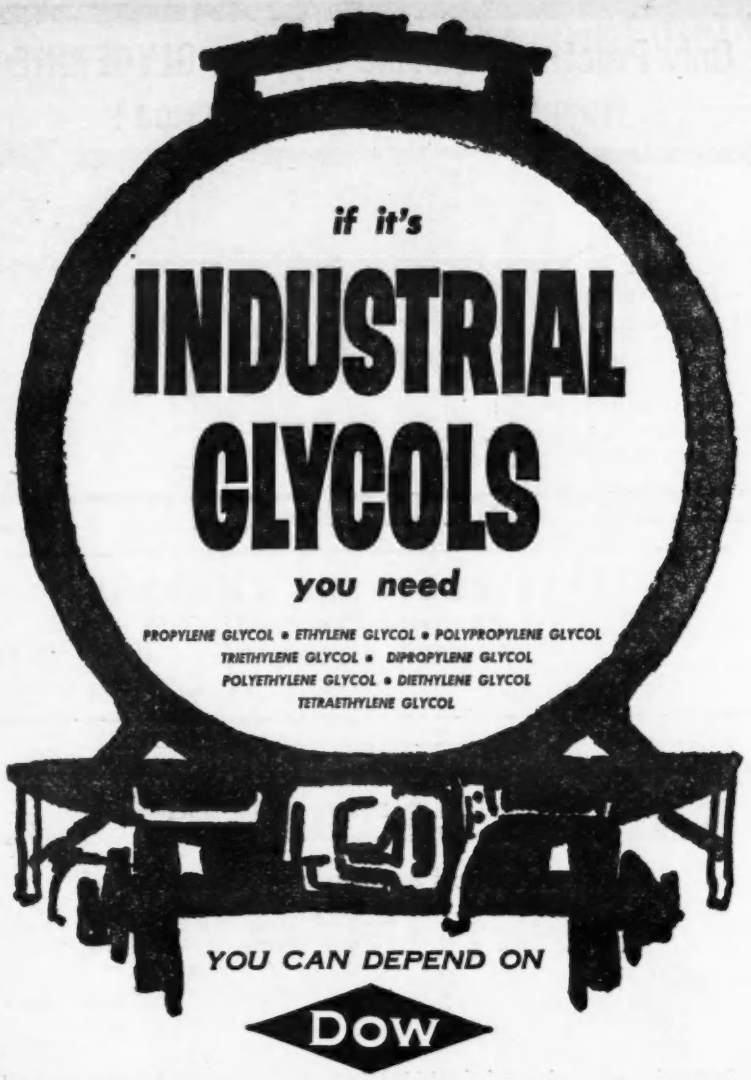

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Aliphatic Organics

of US refined glycerine appeared to be levelling off, it was said.

A plant for the manufacture of synthetic glycerine reported to be the first in Europe came on stream recently in Holland.

Lactose—The market for lactose like that of most materials used primarily in food or pharmaceutical manufacture admits no peaks or valleys, the spokesman for a major producer remarked last week. But while static, it is normally characterized by firmness, he added.

End-use patterns are clearly drawn; developments here are not anticipated. Long established prices remain firm.

Methanol—Prices were reduced effective June 1. At that time, one producer inaugurated an all-delivered price schedule while another retained an f.o.b. terminal price structure.

Some in the trade mentioned that price revisions were necessitated by a cloudy price picture. While it is premature to ascertain what other results the price cut will have, this situation should be put to rights and the market develop some degree of firmness in the near future, it's said.

Molasses—Markets for feeding cane molasses were steady during the week ended June 17, according to Agricultural Marketing Service. Demand was slow in the Gulf and Midwest states, slow to moderate elsewhere. Trading was light, limited mostly to immediate needs.

The New Orleans quotation is in a range of 14c. to 14.75c. but prices paid range mostly from 14.25c. to 14.50c. per gallon. The New York listing is 18c. per gallon.

Monopentaerythritol—Quotations were cut by 1½c. per pound early in March, establishing the carload price at 29½c., the less carload at 30½c. per pound. At the time, this action was described as a competitive measure.

Buying interest has not improved to any great extent since prices were pared, some in the trade said last week. It was generally held, however, that the market has firmed up though at a lower level.

Perchloroethylene — Though imported material is said to be selling one cent below domestic prices, the market has not been unsettled to any great extent. There is said to be a difference in quality between domestically produced perchloroethylene and that flowing to the US from abroad and leading producers here are not disposed to revise the current price schedule. Based on current operating costs, a price reduction would be near impossible, one trade member said.

At the present time, sales are at a good level with trade sources optimistic about volume in future weeks. Most producers have adequate inventories.

n-Propylamine—A major producer announced a price reduction, effective June 19, which brought the carlot price to $1.24, the less carlot to $1.25 on a delivered basis. Previously, only a less carlot price of $1.50 f.o.b. works had been quoted.

Larger volume production which afforded operating economies coupled with the desire to stimulate industry requirements for n-propylamine were cited as the reasons for the price revision.

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

Moderate volume of business was reported for textile and leather chemicals last week chiefly for actual requirements. Market tone continued steady. Most materials were unchanged, except egg derivatives. Albumin egg was reduced 4 cents per pound due to increased stocks and light demand, while egg yolk was in limited supply and advanced 2 to 4 cents per pound, according to seller. Fair demand was noted for chemicals for actual needs. In sizing materials, potato starch was in moderate request, while demand for tapioca flour continued slow. Rice starch was in small supply on spot and remained firm. Tanners showed more interest in tanning material replacement, but actual trading was spotty and confined to nearby shipment. Primary markets were unchanged. Myrobalans were steady at the recent sharp price reduction.

Price Trends

Advanced

Egg yolk, 2c. to 4c. per lb.

Reduced

Albumin egg, flake, 4c. per lb.
powder, 4c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 21, 1957
100.29	100.30	101.79	106.27

For Current Prices See Page 9

Producers in the United States shipped a total of 74,200,000 pounds of acetate yarn and rayon (i.e. the cellulosic fibers excluding acetate staple + tow) in May, an increase of 3,600,000 pounds or 5 percent over April deliveries, according to the Textile Economics Bureau. Shipments total included 73,100,000 pounds to domestic consumers and 1,100,000 pounds for export.

Deliveries of high tenacity rayon yarn in May were 17,600,000 pounds, up slightly from the 17,500,000 pounds of April. Regular + intermediate tenacity rayon yarn shipments at 12,800,000 pounds compared with 12,700,000 pounds in the previous month, while acetate yarn shipments at 19,100,000 pounds were 8½ percent above the 17,600,000 pounds of April. Rayon staple + tow shipments in May amounted to 24,700,000 pounds, an increase of 8½ percent over the 22,800,000 shipped in April.

Woolen and worsted fabric production in the first quarter of 1958 was 61.2 million finished linear yards, one percent greater than the fourth quarter of last year but 17 percent below the first quarter in 1957, according to the Census Bureau.

The Bureau also reported the average weekly fiber consumption rate during April on woolen and worsted systems was nine percent lower than March and 23 percent below April, 1957.

Output of women's and children's clothing fabrics at 30.8 million finished linear yards in the first quarter was two percent below the October-December period, and 10 percent below the first quarter 1957. Men's and boys' clothing fabric production increased 8 percent during the first quarter to 27.3 million finished linear yards.

Chemicals

Bichromates — This market remained steady at unchanged quotations. Demand was fairly active for immediate requirements.

Hydrogen Peroxide—Moderate volume of sales were reported for immediate requirements. Prices were unchanged.

Sodium Acetate — Business was restricted to actual needs. Prices were without change.

Sodium Hydrosulfite — Consumers continued to limit purchases to actual needs. Prices were without change.

Sulfonated Oils—Trading lacked volume and was confined to immediate delivery. Prices were steady.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Egg—Increased stocks and slow demand weakened this market. Prices were dropped 4c. per pound except for the technical grade. Flake was reduced to $1.15 to $1.17 per pound and powder, $1.19 to $1.21 per pound, spot according to quantity. Technical was unchanged and steady at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, same basis.

Corn Dextrin—Business was confined to actual needs. Prices were unchanged. Gum was quoted to $9.40 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis; dark canary, $9.24; light canary, $9.14 and white, $8.98, same basis. Less carlots were 15c higher.

Corn Starch—Spotty demand continued for immediate delivery. Prices were without change. Pearl was quoted at $7.38 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis and powder, $7.50. Less carlots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply declined 492,000 bushels to 90,062,000 bushels for the week ended June 13 against 129,937,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Yolk—While albumin egg was cut 4c. per pund, good demand and light stocks stiffened yolk and quotations were advanced 2c to 4c., depending upon seller. Yolk ranged from $1.29 to $1.32 per pound, spot as to quantity.

Potato Starch—Consumers continued to restrict demand to actual needs. Carlots were unchanged at 6½c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, Maine, no discount, and 6.35c., mills Idaho, less ½c. for shipment to the East. Stocks on spot were well held at 8¼c. to 9½c., exwarehouse, according to quantity.

Rice Starch — This market remained steady. Limited stocks on spot were well held at 14c. to 15c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Interest in replacements from Brazil continued slow. Offers were quite liberal. Medium grade was quoted at 6½c. per pound, carlots exdock, prompt shipment and A grade from 6.8c. to 6.9c., same basis. Siamese flour was unchanged and steady with medium quoted at 5.4c. and A, 5.55c. to 5.6c., carlots, exdock, prompt shipment.

Tanning Materials

Canadian leather-footwear production in February, 1958, amounted to 3,584,534 pairs, an increase of 138,776 pairs over the preceding month and an increase of 39,256 pairs over February, 1957. For the first 2 months of 1958, leather-footwear production totaled 7,030,292 pairs, compared with 7,094,543 pairs in the corresponding period of 1957.

Production of leather-soled footwear in February, 1958, totaled 1,271,491 pairs, and in the first 2 months it amounted to 2,376,456 pairs. In the first 2 months of 1957, production of footwear with leather soles amounted to 2,477,026 pairs.

Chestnut Extract — Trading improved for nearby shipment. Market was unchanged. Solid extract, 60 percent tannin was held at 8.727c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and 68 percent powdered 9.817c., same basis.

Cutch—Market was quiet, but steady. Shipments were unchanged at 7½c. per pound, exdock.

Mangrove Bark—Demand was light and spotty, chiefly for nearby shipment. Replacements were quotably unchanged. African barl. was quoted at $64 to $64 per ton, exdock. prompt shipment. Columbian was nominal at $50 per ton, and Ecuadorian, $47, same basis.

Myrobalans—Replacements held steady at the recent price reduction due to lower ocean freight rates. Genuine J1's was quoted at $50 to $51 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; crushed J1's, $65 to $66 per ton, and Bombay, $44 to $45, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Spotty demand was noted for nearby shipment. Prices were without change. Solid clarified 64 percent was held at 10.8713c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and solid ordinary at 9.9228c., same basis.

Wattle—Trading was still restricted to nearby requirements. Tanners interest was more active. Prices were without change. Fair average was quoted at $68 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment and merchantable, $64, same basis. Extracts were unchanged. African 60 percent was held at 8.275c. per pound, and South African at 8.4c., carlots, exdock, prompt shipment.

Petroleum Derivatives

The picture remained unchanged in both color and composition last week producers here reported. Industrial sales continued to walk the laggards way while non-industrial (particularly construction) sales firmed up slightly on the strength of seasonal demands. The overall economy, however, remains sluggish, and the derivatives market must in the final analysis feeling the curbing effects of this factor. Despite general reports that employment is up, producers in many areas of the market concede that the seasonal hiring factor is elemental here and any reevaluation of the total picture should not be made until the fall months. Prophesies of upswing remain limited and far between and though hopes remain pinned to the first quarter of next year, not many producers are any longer willing to point a knowing finger at any particular time period. LPG as microcrystalline continue to show a healthy tone, though the liquefied gases are suffering at present from a decline in the cold weather demand. Partial aromatics and the other cheaper solvents are reflecting construction industry sales.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 21, 1957
106.73	106.73	106.73	107.64

For Current Prices See Page 9

The use of LPG as bus fuel is a continually growing thing according to producer sources. A reported 236 buses will be added this year to the 2,444 vehicles already using LPG. Lower maintenance costs and greater intervals between oil changes are the chief reasons why liquid petroleum gas is used. Also there is a substantial differential in the cost of LPG and gasoline. Last year, according to the source, transit lines in 15 states and 1 Canadian province used 32.5 million gallons and found a miles-per-gallon average of 3.595.

The amount of domestic crude oil that will be consumed or exported in July is estimated by the Bureau of Mines at 6,970,000 barrels daily, compared with 6,865,000 barrels daily forecast for June. Crude runs for July are expected to run about the same as the June average. Data for April indicate total crude runs of 7,183,000 barrels daily, including foreign runs of 865,000 barrels per day. Indicated crude runs to stills for May were 7,367,000 barrels daily including foreign crude runs of 905,000 barrels per day. The indicated demand for domestic crude oil in May was 6,461,000 barrels daily with production of 6,252,000 barrels daily and a decrease in domestic crude stocks of 209,000 barrels per day.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene—The overall picture remained unchanged. Demand stood low and fast while output merely stood fast. Some slight ripples on the surface of the industrial picture gave a breath of hope to producers but it was nothing more than this at present. Some sources attributed the ripples to seasonal demands while others laid claim to a revival in the general economy. Cool heads agree, however, the true status of the general economy and particularly its head—the industrial market—will not be clearly defined until the seasonal false front is removed in the fall.

Toluene—Conditions for this material remain the same as previous. The price shifts instituted a while back appear to have left the market little better off than before. Though some material was initially moved at the reduced positions, the market at present appears to have floundered back to the soft spot it had known previously. Some seasonal demand from gasoline manufacturers, according to a few producers, has helped out a bit in the demand picture, but on the whole things remain soft and without a great deal of movement or direction.

Mineral Spirits—This material continued last week to reflect the seasonal factor in the market. Some movement attributable to demand from non-industrial paint sources stood mineral spirit sales in good stead and producers said that conditions were as good as might be expected under present national economic conditions.

Rubber Solvent—Producers here last week reported that conditions for this market were not of the best despite some uplift in the seasonal demand picture. Prevailing conditions are considered a direct reflection of the present economic slump rather than any basic problem in the market, as is true in some of the other solvent markets.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended June 7 totaled 263,060,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 268,794,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 5,734,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 5,757,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 23,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

LPG's

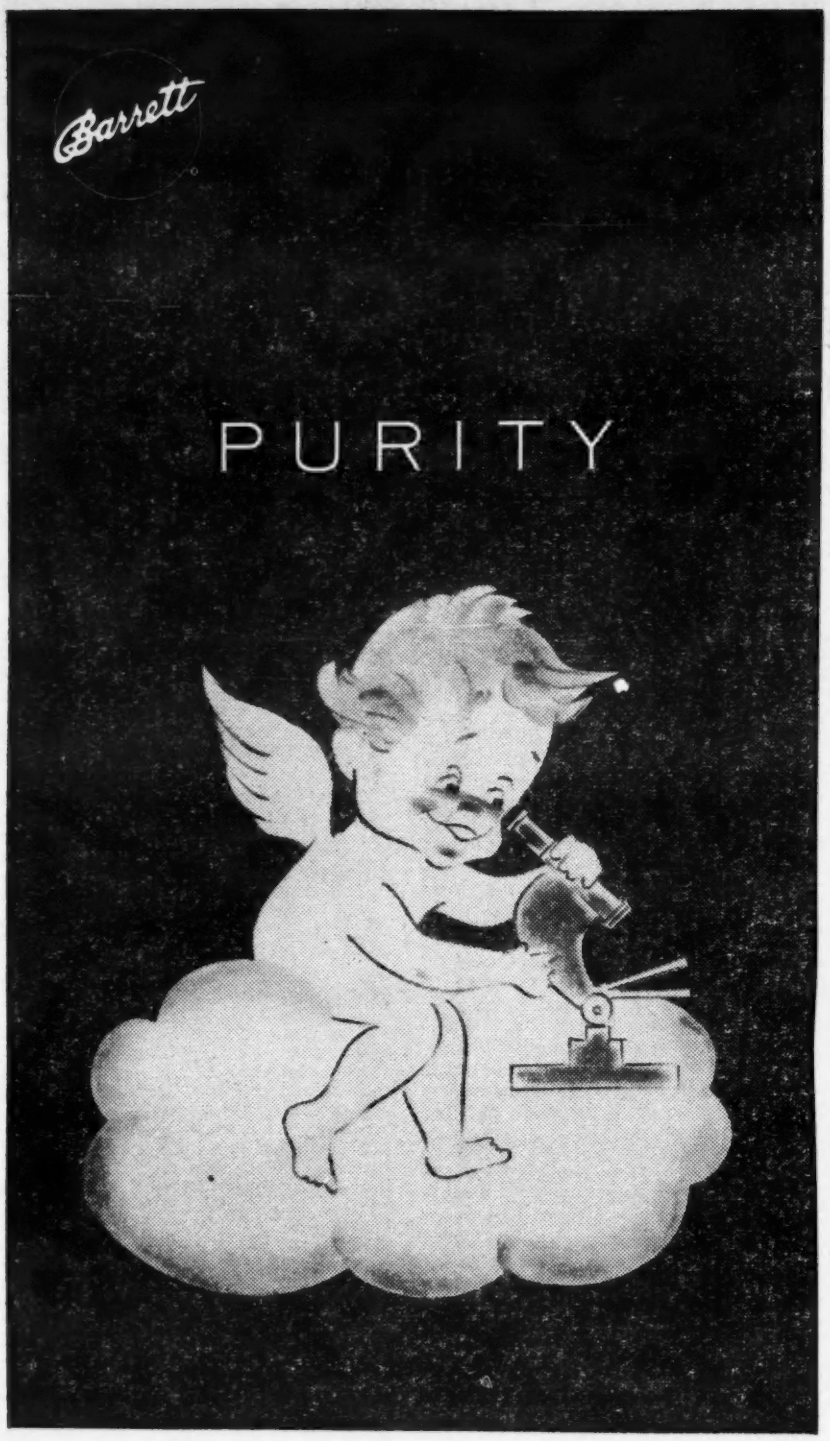
Production of propane during the second two weeks of May amounted to 129,924,000 gallons, a figure almost identical with the 129,926,000 gallons produced during the first two weeks of May, according to a report by the American Petroleum Institute. The two figures are somewhat higher than the 125,140,000 gallons of propane produced during the last half of May, 1957. Butane production during the last two weeks of May was tallied by API at 66,988,000 gallons as compared with the 62,752,000 gallons produced during the first half of the month and the 58,150,000 gallons produced during the last two weeks of May, 1957. Total LPG production during the last two weeks of May, including propane, butane, butane-propane mix, isobutane and other mixes, amounted to 269,671,000 gallons as compared with the 262,556,000 gallons produced during the first two weeks of May and the 265,288,000 gallons produced during the last two weeks of May, 1957.

Waxes, Mineral

Microcrystalline—Producers here last week continued to attribute the strength of their position to the demands of the seasonal market. Queries stand firm from both the foreign market and the domestic scene or material to be used in the manufacture of waxed paper and cardboard containers. To a lesser degree, paraffin, used sometimes in compound with microcrystalline, has found seasonal demand from the same sources. Microcrystalline has been growing, sources here say, with developments in the wax container market. Demand for such items are expected to continue on the upswing.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Current reports of the industry for the week ended June 6 indicate an increase in crude oil production and an increase in crude runs. According to a report by the American Petroleum Industry, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 6,256,000 barrels, an increase of 14,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,690,000 barrels were 203,000 barrels above the preceding week and 390,000 barrels below the week ended June 7, 1957. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 866,000 barrels daily, compared with 869,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four week period ending June 6, crude oil production averaged 6,254,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 7,497,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 897,000 barrels daily.



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The sustained uptrend in steel production imparted strength to chemicals markets and continued to give rise to optimistic speculation over prospects for a good increase in consumption of durable goods in the coming months. It was pointed out that although stocks of finished goods remain high, a relatively small change in inventory control for automobiles and appliances on the retail level could mean a marked change at the basic chemical manufacturer's level. Producers were attempting to hold the line on prices. The trend since the first of the year has been almost uniformly downward as stocks have mounted and competitive pressures became more intense. At the same time, increased costs of production and labor make wholesale reductions prohibitive. Freight rates on bulk chemicals have also exerted a firm undertone on many items.

Steel sources reported they were contemplating no changes in light oils markets. Xylene, benzene and toluene were freely available from coal and petroleum sources. End-use markets for BTX solvents were slow and an upturn in trading activity was unlikely in July or August, it was said. Some sources were touting September as a decisive month for this year since new car models should be out by then. Other reports pointed out that strength from this quarter has failed to materialize for many months. Here again, the uptrend in steel output was felt to be the most hopeful sign on the current economic horizon.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(1926—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 21, 1957
118.11	118.11	118.13	118.20

For Current Prices See Page 9

July 1 Price Advances

m-Phenylenediamine, 5c. per pound.
Pitch, industrial, $4 per ton.

Intermediates prices were holding firm. Cutbacks in the rubber industry as well as in dyestuffs have hurt sales of chemical intermediates. However, outlets to pharmaceuticals and the photographic industry were lending some support although volume was relatively small.

Natural tar acid sales volume moved up slightly, it was said. Previous reports had indicated this month's projections would not be reached, but a flurry of buying served to retrieve earlier losses.

American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended June 22 would amount to 64.4 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 1,737,000 net tons of steel. Output of steel was 1,728,000 net tons in the week previous, 1,523,000 in the comparable week one month ago and 2,181,000 tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Basic Products

Aniline — Demand from dyestuff and rubber chemicals outlets has been poor. Shipments to consumers have been below projections of major producers for many months. Producers were keeping a careful check on inventories and any uptrend in consuming demand would be reflected immediately in stepped up output, it was said.

Benzene—Market was unchanged from last report. The demand from styrene outlets remained depressed and there appeared to be little to indicate that the rubber industry would rebound to any great extent in the balance of the year. Hope was held out that the automotive market would improve with new models expected to come out a month early this year. However, support from this area has failed to materialize in past months. Withdrawals of benzene by phenol makers has served to support the market somewhat, but here, too, phenolic resins demand continued slow.

Coaltar—Production by cokeoven operators during April amounted to 52,236,313 gallons as against 54,338,174 in the previous month and 72,523,213 in the comparable month one year ago. Output in the first four months of 1958 totaled 216,875,627 compared to 295,499,142 gallons in the comparable period last year.

Sales in April, excluding tar transferred to affiliated companies, were 23,635,702 gallons as compared to 24,898,841 gallons in March and 35,225,943 in April, 1957. Sales in the first quarter this year were 97,110,909 gallons as against 132,390,211 gallons in the first quarter last year.

End of month stocks were 38,740,689 gallons at the close of April as against 38,639,031 at the end of March and 36,703,020 at the close of April last year.

Price on coaltar from cokeoven operations was reported ranging from 12c. to 14c. per gallon. Coaltar for resale by tar distillers for solutions was priced at 10c. per gallon in tanks. A 1c. per gallon reduction in the latter material was posted early in the month in line with the reduction in creosote oil which took place at that time.

p-Cresol—Schedule was unchanged from levels established since the first of the year. Price in tanks was 49c. per pound while carlot listing was 52c. and l.c.l. 55c. per pound. Output was fully adequate for current trade demand. No changes were in prospect for this material according to trade advice received last week.

Toluene—Movement was sluggish according to report of coaltar sources last week. Inventory problems had been cleared up somewhat as a result of the price reduction in this market at the beginning of the second quarter and the good volume of export business being done. With steel output on the upgrade and consumption continuing to level out, it was felt that cokeoven inventories could be expected to begin building again over the slow summer months. Petroleum sources looked to added gasoline consumption this summer to serve as a partial brake against accumulation of excess supplies of BTX fractions.

Xylene—Steel sources reported no contemplated price changes in this market. It was again pointed out that xylene from coal sources is small in comparison to total market volume and usually maintains fairly good balance. However, the overall market remains weak by reason of oversupply. Total xylene production in the first three months of the year amounted to 16.6 million gallons more than the first three months of last year. Cokeoven stocks at the close of April totaled about 200,000 gallons more than in April 1957.

Intermediates

Acetanilide—Price was unchanged at 32½c. per pound in carlots, 33½c. per pound, l.c.l. for technical material. Demand for acetanilide for use in the manufacture of dyestuffs and pharmaceuticals has fallen short of projections, it was said. Use in the rubber industry has been on the downgrade as a result of production cutbacks. Last price action in this market was the 2c. per pound across the board advance instituted by major producers January 1.

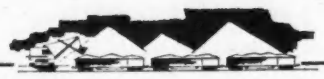
Chlorinated Benzenes—Markets were routine, according to trade reports of last week. Prices have been unchanged in these markets since August of last year when monochlorobenzene, trichlorobenzene and o-dichlorobenzene were advanced ¼c. per pound in tanks and ½c. per pound in less than tankcar quantity to offset increased freight costs. Stocks were fully adequate for current trade requirements.

Dodecylbenzene — Previously reported schedules remained in effect, according to report of sources contacted last week. Price in tanks was 11.7c. per pound while carload and truckload quote was 14c. and l.c.l. quantity listed at 15c. per pound. Tariff Commission report indicated that production in the first three months of this year was approximately 98.3 million pounds.

Dyes—Census bureau report indicated 218,128 pounds of colors, lakes and toners

exported in April as against 237,341 pounds in the previous month. Exports of sulfur, black, during the month, were 20,600 pounds compared to 45,750 in March. Shipments of other dyes and stains in April were 621,479 pounds as against 711,342 pounds in the preceding month.

Metanillic Acid—Paste, on a free acid basis, molecular weight 173, was unchanged at 57c. per pound while sodium



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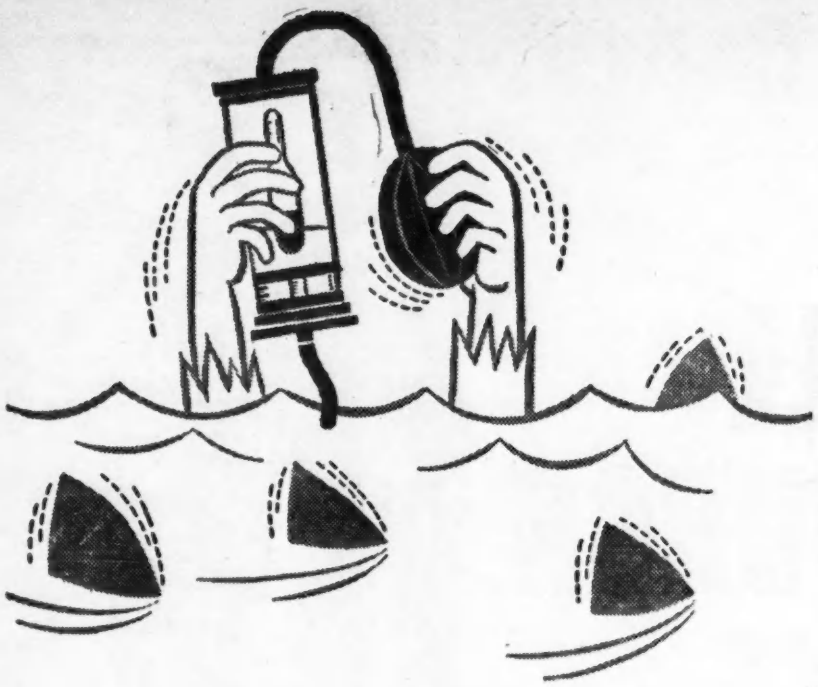

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Coal Chemicals

salt, same basis, was 62c. per pound. Market was routine.

b-Naphthol—Market remained reasonably firm according to report of trade sources contacted last week. Cutbacks in the rubber industry have hurt sales of b-naphthol. Material was readily available for prompt shipment.

Flake was 33c. per pound in carlot quantity while l.c.l. lots listed at 35c. b-Naphthol powder was 35c. per pound in c.l. and 37c. l.c.l.

m-Phenylenediamine—Price was unchanged at $1.05 to $1.10 per pound. A producer will advance price of this material 5c. per pound to the $1.10 level, effective July 1. Other factors in the market had increased prices at the beginning of the second quarter.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending June 22, was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	511,651
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	28,049,864
Benzene	gals.	2,774,287
Coaltar	gals.	13,450,745
Crude chemical oils	gals.	352,470
Solvent naphtha crude, heavy solvents	gals.	90,960
Toluene	gals.	591,241
Xylene	gals.	170,550

Phthalic Anhydride—Plasticizer volume was maintained at moderate levels, while movement to alkyd resins outlets remained depressed through lack of interest in the automotive industry.

The uptrend in steel production during the past month and a half was cited by some as a sign that activity in the auto industry was on the way up and that July and August would show further improvement. Other sources clung to the belief that current buying was a flurry brought on as a result of hedge buying on the part of consumers expecting a steel price increase in July. In these quarters, no substantial uptrend was expected this year and improvement in 1959 was expected to be very gradual.

Movement on phthalic was in hand to mouth quantity. Consumers continued to keep a wary eye on inventories. Price was unchanged from prevailing levels.

Coal Chemicals Men

—Continued from page 7

ducing more ammonia than is required to meet the needs of industry and agriculture."

So Koppers took a look at the situation, not only with the idea of disposing of ammonia, but with an eye toward greater automation. Here's what Mr. Schulte says about the problems involved:

"When we first began to consider greater automation of the coal chemical recovery and refining department of the coke plant in conjunction with the ammonia problem, we naturally looked for a definition of automation and chose as most appropriate the one that describes it as 'a machine to run a machine.'

"Applying this definition to the coke plant, the first machine consists of all of the pressure and temperature regulators and flow controllers grouped together and called one unit or overall phase of the process.

Business of the Coke Plant

"We, of course, considered the fact that the primary business of a coke plant is to make coke and that it is necessary to charge coal and to push coke at the ovens as desired and not to be concerned with the possibility of some obstruction in the normal flow of gas from the ovens through the coal chemical recovery equipment.

"In my opinion, the two solids that might cause difficulty in a coal chemical recovery system when one attempt to provide a primary machine to do the thinking for the secondary machine are naphthalene and ammonium sulfate or other solid salts of ammonia."

Mr. Schulte points out that it would be better to take the naphthalene out of the gas in such a way that a primary machine could make a secondary machine do the job without difficulties, and then not be troubled with naphthalene thereafter.

But since the economics of ammonium sulfate are in question, he says, "we were justified in designing a primary machine to think out the requirements for the removal of ammonia from the gas and dispose of it without making ammonium sulfate or other solid ammonia compounds."

A strong economic point for disposing of ammonia: Mr. Schulte indicates that if a new plant were designed to make ammonium sulfate, operating costs, assuming a price of $32 per ton, would be found to be about 2c. to 3c. more expensive per ton of coke than the costs for the plant which scrubbed the ammonia from the gas with water and discarded it eventually for burning.

Faced with the cold hard fact of uneconomic ammonia production, here's some of what Kopper's plans would save in terms of equipment and space:

- Elimination of fixed leg, lime storage and milk of lime preparation equipment.
- No ammonium sulfate drier building or equipment.
- No sulfate storage building.
- Booster building or area reduced in size.

With the reduction in size of the latter, Mr. Schulte points out, it is possible to re-plan the layout of the coal chemical recovery and refining equipment to meet the new conditions.

W. Va. Pulp to Open Unit

West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, New York, starts production of multiwall and grocery bags on July 1 at its new plant in Torrance, Calif. The plant marks the first move by West Virginia to establish a facility west of the Rockies.

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Fertilizer Advertising

—Continued from page 7

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Other Speakers Cite Opportunities

That there are many opportunities for increasing fertilizer sales was testified to by a series of other panel speakers representing the various regional offices of the institute.

Dr. Willard H. Garman, northeast regional director of the institute, said that "expansion of educational efforts and proper utilization of the media used in agricultural communications can accelerate progress toward higher net farm income, with benefits accruing in rural living standards and to the industries which serve agriculture.

"Soil testing provides the most practical tool of today whereby farmers can expect to realize the greatest returns on a dollar invested in fertilizer," Dr. Garman said. "However, soil testing is no better than its practical application on the farm, and unless more farmers use soil tests and follow the recommendations, farm income in most states will remain at low levels in comparison with where it should be."

Dr. Webster Pendergrass, Dean of Agriculture, University of Tennessee, told the convention that "if enough trained workers were available to explain soil testing, assist in sampling procedures, and adapt recommendations to specific field and crop conditions, there is little doubt that the effort would go far in increasing the use of fertilizer in a practical manner."

Recommendation of Pendergrass

Based on findings of the survey of farmers' attitudes, Dr. Pendergrass outlined the following recommendations for colleges and universities to improve their effectiveness in obtaining greater and wiser use of fertilizers:

1. Prepare information in simple, clear, concise terms tailored to fit local situations; 2. use all available means of mass communications; 3, expand group efforts; 4, provide individual counselling; 5, work with industry on fertilizer demonstrations; and 6, adapt soil fertility information and activities for youth programs.

"The level of knowledge of farmers interviewed indicates the need for some very elementary education in fertilizers," he said. "Such things as fertilizer grades and ratios may appear to be too simple to explain to farmers, but the study indicates a dire lack of such knowledge."

Dr. Samuel L. Tisdale, southeastern regional director of the institute said that the industry could, by effectively encouraging soil tests, double its sales in the southeastern states.

Soil Testing for Loans

At the second panel session on "Changing Farmers' Fertilizer practices," Orville Buerge of Buerge Bros. (fertilizer service) Harrisonville, Mo., continued the theme of the value of soil testing, pointing out that this is one of the most important factors in successful farm operations.

Lead, Zinc Tariff

—Continued from page 3

tion price for lead, and a 12¾ cent price for zinc.

Under the revised formula put forward by Mr. Seaton, payments on the first 500 tons of lead sold each quarter would guarantee producers a return equivalent to a market price of 17 cents a pound.

On lead sales of more than 500 tons a quarter, the government would guarantee a market price of 14¾ cents per pound. The cutoff point for these subsidies would be reached when US production of lead hit 350,000 tons a year.

On zinc, the government would make payments on the first 500 tons of the metal sold each quarter to guarantee a market price of 14½ cents a pound.

Zinc sales of more than 500 tons a quarter would be guaranteed at a price of 12¾ cents a pound. Subsidy payments would be made until the nation's production of zinc reached 550,000 tons annually.

Mr. Seaton made no major changes in the original subsidies for acid-grade fluorspar and tungsten. The government will make payments on up to 180,000 tons of fluorspar annually to return the equivalent of $48 a short ton. On tungsten, it proposes to subsidize the first 375,000 tons of production, guaranteeing a return equal to $36 a short ton.

The interior secretary also suggested that production bonuses be given for three rare metals: beryl, chromite, and columbium-tantalum.

What Program Would Cost

Together with a government scheme to stockpile copper, the Administration's entire minerals program will cost some $151 million in its first year, Mr. Seaton said. Copper was part of the original subsidy plan, but was removed because of industry objections to the idea.

The interior secretary intimated that he would not object if congress gave the government authority to borrow money to pay the mineral subsidies. Mining interests have been worried that they might not get the subsidies if they had to depend on annual appropriations by congress.

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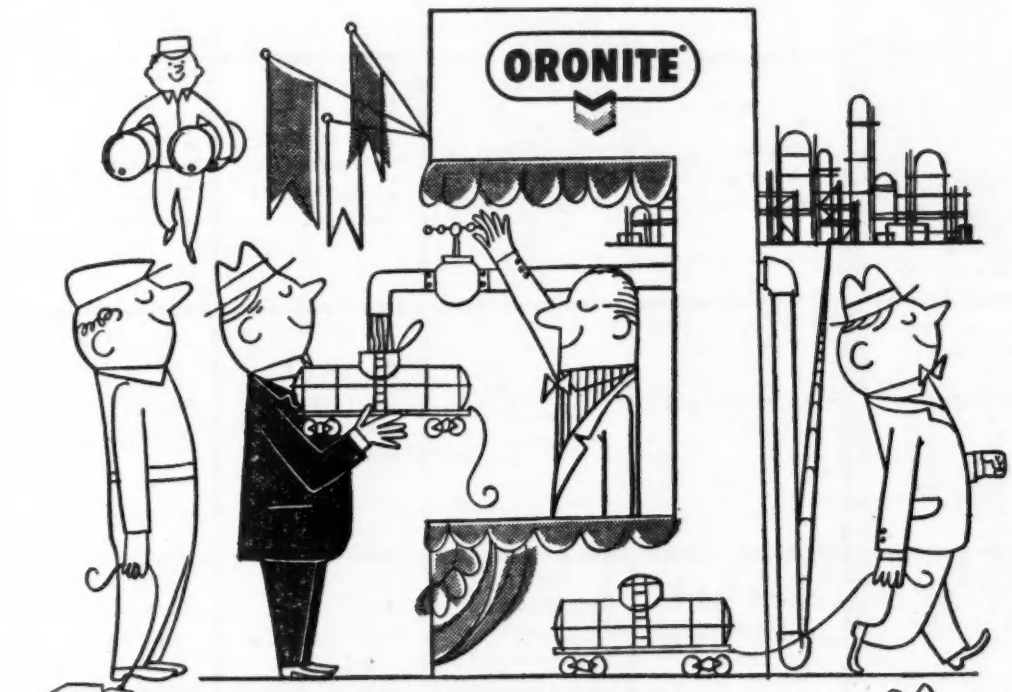

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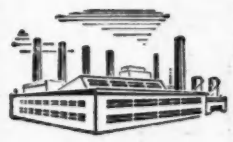
MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT 	High and rapid solubility.	Compatible in multivitamin formulae.	Economical, less time and labor in compounding.	No solubilizer needed.	Make clear solutions of 30 mg. or higher per ml. of water.	No special techniques required. Relieve technical department problems.
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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Prices in drug and fine chemicals markets were steady and unchanged from prevailing levels, according to report of major producers contacted last week. Movement of bulk items remained generally slow, but at a better clip than has been reported in other segments of the chemical industry. Producers of aspirin, salicylates and bromides reported operations under seasonally reduced demand while a fair uptrend was noted for the benzoates, acid and sodium salt, citrates and citric and ascorbic acids.

A growing demand for higher potency Vitamin E tablets in recent years has resulted in the development of dry forms of dl-a-tocopheryl acetate, according to a major vitamin producer. The acetate has been made available in granular or powder form, 33 percent Vitamin E acetate activity, in a base of silicic acid, gelatin and sugar. Production of one and two hundred milligram tablets of small size by direct compression was said to be possible as a result of the technological advances.

The lanolin market remained depressed as a result of what veteran sources called "a severe attack of price cutting" by minor refiners in the field. Manufacturing and raw materials costs have been on the increase causing major producers of USP lanolin to be caught in a real squeeze. It was pointed out that the temptation, when the price of any product is forced too low, is to substitute lower quality material. Overcapacity to produce in relation to the available market and lack of marketing "know-how" on the part of some refiners was blamed for the bleak picture in this market.

Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division of the Bureau of Internal Revenue announced that quassin may be used as a substitute denaturant in the processing of specially denatured alcohol Formula No. 40 in place of brucine. The move was made in order that the production of Formula No. 40 might not be adversely affected by the critical shortage of brucine which has come into being over the past two years, the Bureau said. Sources indicated that they had received inquiries for samples of quassin and that more of the extract was being produced but it was uncertain as yet how the substitute denaturant would be received by alcohol makers. A report in the trade press late in the week noted a shipment of 950 bags of quassia bark from the British West Indies.

Ascorbic Acid—Price was steady at prevailing levels. Trading remained brisk, according to reports of major producers. Exports of ascorbic acid in April amounted to 64,710 pounds as compared to 58,478 pounds in the previous month. Production in the first three months of this year totaled 1,035,559 pounds as against 695,105 pounds in the comparable period last year.

Aspirin—Market was routine according to report of major producers contacted last week. Stocks were fully adequate to meet the requirements of the trade. Price was quoted at unchanged levels.

Exports of aspirin in April totaled 127,139 pounds as against 192,441 pounds in the previous month while shipments of analgesic and antipyretic materials in the two months totaled 55,647 pounds and 38,170 pounds respectively.

Production during the first three months of this year was about 500,000 pounds more than in the comparable period last year.

Bismuth Salts—Markets were quiet. Sources reported routine movement at unchanged price listings. Stocks were fully adequate to care for the moderate demand being made in the pharmaceutical industry.

Brucine—Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division of the Bureau of Internal Revenue has announced that quassin may be used as a denaturant in the manufacture of specially denatured alcohol Formula No. 40 in place of brucine sulfate or brucine alkaloid. The move was made in order that production of alcohol Formula No. 40 will not be adversely affected by the critical shortage of brucine, the Bureau said. The brucine market has become increasingly tight in the past two years as a result of curtailment of strychnine production.

Quassin is the bitter principle of quassia wood and occurs as a mixture of two isomeric forms. When used as a denaturant, the Bureau specified, 1.5 ounces of purified amorphous quassin will be required for every 100 gallons of ethyl alcohol treated.

Trade sources said they were beginning to produce some additional quassin and that some requests for samples had been received. However, uses for the material have always been small and it remained to be seen how alcohol makers would accept the substitute denaturant.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 21, 1957
63.13	63.13	63.14	63.83

For Current Prices See Page 9

Citric Acid—Unseasonable weather has delayed active consuming demand in the beverage industry according to reports of some dealers. However, movement to canned foods and fruit juice consumers has been well sustained. Citric acid was also finding good use as a metal scavenger in food antioxidant products used in the meat packing industry. Acid is used in combination with butylated hydroxyanisole and propyl gallate and acts to tie up contaminating metals which may act as pro-oxidants on animal fats such as lard.

Dibutyl Stearate—Listing continued to range from 26c. per pound in ton lots to 28c. for a single 400-pound drum. Prices were quoted on an f.o.b., works basis. Output was adequate to meet the current demands of the trade.

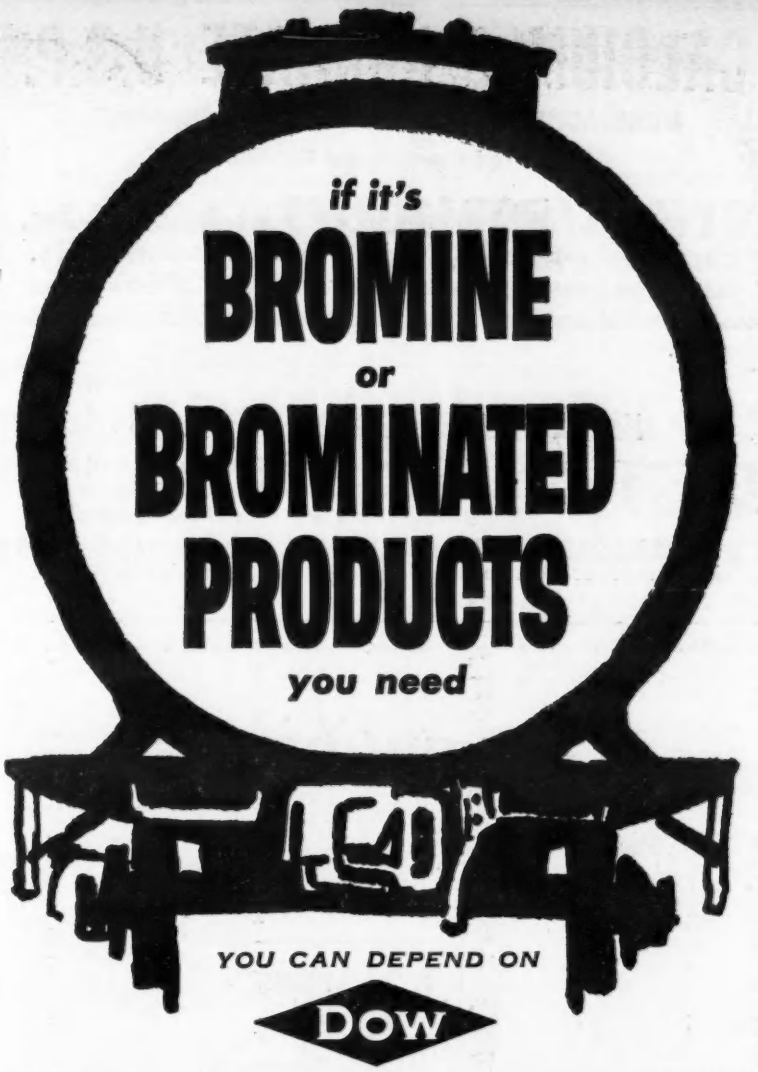
Hydrocortisone—Market was steady and unchanged after the 30c. per gram reduction in price at the beginning of the month. The decline was the second of the year, previous reduction of 80c. per gram having taken place in January. Declines have been attributed to a competitive situation, it was said.

Lanolin—Market remained depressed by what was termed "a severe attack of price cutting." Sources said that minor refiners, anxious to break into the market, had engaged in drastic price cutting practices during the past year. It was pointed out that the temptation, when any price is forced abnormally low, is to substitute lower quality material. An added pressure was put on producers as lanolin manufacturing and raw materials costs were said to have risen 35 percent to 40 percent. Basically, the underlying causes for an unsettled lanolin market appeared to be: overcapacity to produce in relation to market consumption and lack of marketing "know-how" on the part of some minor refiners.

Streptomycin—Supplies were fully adequate for current trade requirements. Producers have continued to report seasonal slackening in demand since early in the second quarter and a consequent weakening in prices. Listings of major producers were unchanged from prevailing levels.

Tariff Commission reports indicate production in the first three months of this year at about six million grams more than in the like period last year. Exports of bulk material in April amounted to 4,701,151 grams as against 3,120,538 grams in the previous month. Exports of dihydrostrep for the two months were 4,446,792 grams and 10,464,399 grams, respectively.

Sulfonamides—Long established price listings remained unchanged. Demand was reported seasonally off from pharmaceutical outlets. Exports in April amounted to 39,629 pounds as compared to 92,947 pounds in the previous month, according to report of the Census bureau. Production of sulfonamides in the first three months of this year totaled 1,002,181 pounds as against 869,536 pounds in the comparable period last year.



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Material contains 333 mg. per gram Vitamin E acetate activity in a base of silicic acid, gelatin and sugar.

Vitamins—Movement of ascorbic acid and thiamin derivatives continued to be well sustained in the food field, it was said. Pharmaceutical demand continued in a seasonal decline despite heavy selling campaigns of major vitamin makers. A good volume of riboflavin and niacin was moving to outlets in the feed industry, but price structure remains shaky. No price changes were announced in these markets, according to report of major producers contacted last week.

Botanicals

Consuming interest in crude drug markets remained spotty and uncertain, according to reports of last week. Pharmaceutical interest was expected to continue on a downtrend until the late summer months when producers begin to gear operations for the heavy fall buying season.

Import suorces reported some added interest in quassia wood as a result of a government ruling that the drug extract, quassin, may be used as a substitute alcohol denaturant for the scarce alkaloid brucine.

Chamomile flowers from Hungaria were firmer in price as a result of reports that no substantial shipments could be expected from Europe this year. Shipments of nux vomica from primary source have been spasmodic leading to firmer prices on whole and powdered nux. Psyllium seed, blonde, was easier while black and husks were steady at previously quoted levels.

Chamomile Flowers—Sources expected no substantial shipments out of Europe on Hungarian flowers. Price was quoted at $2 per pound. Trading was steady at low volume.

Nux Vomica—Shipments from primary source have been spasmodic, it was said. Prices have firmed up somewhat. Whole was quoted at 12c. per pound while powder was 18c. Demand was spotty and at a moderate pace.

Psyllium Seed—Blonde was easier at 14c. to 16c. per pound while black held firm at 32c. to 34c. per pound. Husks were quoted at 39c. per pound, unchanged from last report. Market was quiet. Trading was spotty and confined to immediate need.

Quassia Chips—Material may come in for added interest as a result of a decision by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division to allow an extract, quassin, to be used as a substitute alcohol denaturant for brucine. The move was made as a result of a critical shortage of brucine and no indication as to when that shortage would end.

A report in the trade press late in the week indicated a shipment of 950 bags of quassia bark had arrived from the British West Indies.

Fertilizer Equal

—*Continued from page 4*

used for the principal harvested food and fiber crops (333 million acres). Nearly 1 million acres per year are being planted to trees.

Another of the sprouting developments, says USDA, is the federal highway program, which will change the use of more than 1 million acres of land in addition to that actually paved.

Those acres are seen as big users of fertilizer as they are planted to turf and shrubbery in an effort to prevent soil erosion.

An expanding population, bringing with it greater requirements from agriculture, is the third of the "sprouts," says USDA. More foods will have to be harvested and higher nutritional standards will have to be met.

Most of the harvested acreage in the country is in the north central area and soil tests show that plant nutrient levels in the soils in that area are inadequate for optimum crop production.

Urea Capacity

—*Continued from page 4*

ing urea will lower the toxicity of urea and improve palatability, which indicates possible renewed growth in the feed use of urea.

Imports of urea, predominantly from Norway, West Germany, the United Kingdom and Italy, declined from 70,274 tons in 1956 to 59,241 tons in 1957.

BDSA says it is of interest to note that imports and exports were in virtual balance in 1957. A continuation of the downward trend in imports from Europe is possible, the agency believes, but Canada will soon have a plant at Hamilton, Ont., and much of its output probably will be exported to the United States.

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Jap Chemical Advance A Matter of Geography

—*Continued from page 5*

reduced. In time, the industry undoubtedly will play not only a larger part in Japan's export trade but will become a well-integrated, low-cost source of many of the country's chemical needs. The establishment of a petrochemical branch and the development of processes for greater utilization of co-products are important steps in that direction.

These trends are reflected in the gradually changing structure of the industry. Whereas there was an almost even balance of production between inorganic and organic chemicals in 1953, the weight had clearly shifted to organic chemicals by 1956.

Resins, Plastics Phenomenal

The phenomenal postwar growth of the synthetic resins and plastics materials sector is largely responsible for this trend. This branch of the industry accounted for 17 percent of total production in 1956, compared with 10.9 percent in 1953. The fertilizer industry has been the chief loser, declining from 33.5 percent to 28.7 percent in the same period. Fermentation products, industrial explosives, and photographic materials are gradually shrinking.

The Japanese chemical industry is a combination of great progress and many problems and among the latter are production costs, which, even though they have been reduced, continue to hamper exports of chemicals. If Japan continues to push aggressively its plans for modernization, cost reduction, and technological improvement of the chemical industry, it could become a far more significant factor in international trade.

Outstanding Products Noted

Fertilizers, medicinals, and plastics materials seem likely to be outstanding productwise in the immediate future, especially in Asian markets. It is intended to make fertilizers, especially ammonium sulfate, more competitive abroad by improving facilities and developing cheaper sources of ammonia. The plastics industry will expand capacity for both synthetic resins and finished products with the dual purpose of capturing a large export market and expanding domestic sales.

Mercury Probe Set

—*Continued from page 7*

Among the things the senate committee wants from the commission are:

A description of the domestic mercury industry.

Domestic and foreign production data.

Comparative costs of domestic and foreign production including labor costs, imports, consumption, channels and methods of distribution.

Prices including comparative London and New York prices quoted by foreign producers.

US exports and US customs treatment since 1930.

A report on the impact of the government purchase program on domestic mercury production and an evaluation of the possible effect of the termination of that program on world prices and domestic output.

Information on other factors affecting the competition between domestic and imported mercury.

The commission must make its report to the senate finance committee no later than December 1.

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7 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
44 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
45 dms, Sandoz Inc, Havre
4 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Antwerp
44 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Bremen
16 dms, Rotterdam

ANTIMONY OXIDE—45 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp

ANTIMONY REGULUS—745 cs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Rijeka

APRICOT KERNELS—502 bgs, Istanbul

ARABIC GUM—1,154 bgs, P A Dunkel, Port Sudan
256 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Port Sudan
150 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Port Sudan
200 bgs, Port Sudan

ASBESTOS FIBER—4,000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
1,000 bgs, National City Bank, Durban

ASPERULAE HERB—35 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka

BAUXITE RESIDUE—560 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Liverpool

BEESWAX—100 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Talcahuano
51 bgs, Kane Import Corp, Puerto Barrios
61 bgs, Port Au Prince
50 bgs, Tampico
173 blks, Assab

BISMUTH ALUMINATE—14 dms, Rexall Drug Co, London

BOIS DE ROSE OIL—7 dms, Samincorp, Callao
10 dms, Elton Trading Corp, Callao

BONE BLACK—1,586 bgs, Swiss Credit Bank, Casablanca

BONE CHAR—503 bgs, Lisbon

BORNYL ACETATE—1 dm, Fritzsche Bros, Rotterdam

BRONZE POWDER—30 dms, J E Bernard, Bremen
50 dms, W Recht & Co, Hamburg
40 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
6 cs, Leo Uhlfelder Co, Bremen

CADMIUM—110 cs, Antwerp

CALCIUM OXIDE—20 dms, Natural Nydegger, Rotterdam

CANDELILLA WAX—188 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Tampico

CANTHARIDES—1 cs, Calcutta

CARAWAY SEED—1,000 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Gdynia
100 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Rotterdam

CARBON, DECOLORIZING—9 bgs, Tic Chemicals, Rotterdam

CARNAUBA WAX—175 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Tutoia
125 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Tutoia
501 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Tutoia
112 bgs, Baker Irons & Dockstader, Fortaleza
279 bgs, National City Bank, Fortaleza
389 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortaleza
125 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Tutoia
250 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Tutoia
589 bgs, S C Johnson & Son, Fortaleza
438 bgs, National City Bank, Tutoia
163 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Tutoia
750 bgs, Bank of London & S A, Tutoia
614 bgs, R Brown, Salvador
86 bgs, Bahia Ceras Products, Salvador
167 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Fortaleza
89 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Fortaleza

CASEIN—2,000 bgs, Borden Chemical Co, Buenos Aires
600 bgs, Crawford Kish & Co, Gdynia
20 bgs, Rotterdam

CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—5 dms, Brazil Oiticica Inc, Fortaleza

CASSIA—406 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
600 bls, Rotterdam

CASTOR OIL—460 tons, Recife

CHESTNUT EXTRACT—500 bgs, Leghorn

CINNAMON—300 bgs, J H Elton, Hamburg
497 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Hamburg
97 bls, Rotterdam

CINNAMON BARK—94 bgs, Mombasa
63 bgs, Hamburg

CINNAMON CHIPS—334 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, London
90 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, London
632 bgs, J Elton, London

CLAY—600 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Bremen

COALTAR DYES—2 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
18 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
11 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
14 dms, Karr Ellis & Co, Rotterdam
12 dms, Rotterdam

CODLIVER OIL—100 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Kristiansand
180 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Kristiansand

COPAL GUM—36 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Macassar
188 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Manila

CORIANDER SEED—300 bgs, Louis Furth, Casablanca

CORN STARCH—1,008 bgs, Rotterdam
697 bgs, Antwerp

CREAM OF TARTAR—500 bgs, Bank of N Y, Leghorn

CRESYLIC ACID—29 tons, H A Gogarty, London

CUBE POWDER—200 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao

CUBE ROOT—224 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao

CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cs, D F Young, Kobe

DAMMAR GUM—35 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Singapore
64 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore

DEXTRIN—100 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Bostick Adhesives, Rotterdam
397 bgs, Rotterdam

DEXTROSE—2 dms, Corn Products Refining Co, Rotterdam

DIETHYL TRIPHOSPHORYL CHLORIDE—1 cs, Internatio Rotterdam, Copenhagen

DIPHENYLENE SULFIDE—4 bbls, Penson & Co, Hamburg

DRY COLORS—900 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen

EARTH COLORS—200 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Leghorn
125 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Bremen
500 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
660 bgs, Rotterdam

FISH OIL—30 dms, Collett Week Corp, Valparaiso

FISHLIVER OIL—1 dm, Interocean Chemical Minerals Corp, Yokohama

FISHMEAL—649 bgs, Chimbote

FUEL OIL—122,087 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
472,840 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
101,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
190,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
105,711 bbls, Hess Inc., Brighton
107,441 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Caripito
113,287 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Co, Punta Cardon
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao

FURFURAL—903 tons, E I Dupont De Nemours Co, La Romana

GALL, OX—15 dms, International Packers Ltd, Santos
10 bbls, B M T Commodity Corp, Santos

GELATIN—80 bgs, B Young & Co, London
55 dms, B Young & Co, London
60 cs, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
100 bgs, Medico Corp of America, Rotterdam
160 bgs, B Young & Co, Liverpool
20 dms, B Young & Co, Liverpool
100 bgs, Arles Co, Havre
75 bls, United Hat Fur Cutting Co, Leghorn
30 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam

GERANIUM OIL—1 dm, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Marseille
1 dm, A Verley & Co, Marseille
5 dms, Djibouti

GHATTI GUM—114 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay

GINGER—57 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Kingston
160 bgs, A G Dunn Cochin

GLUE—250 bgs, First National Boston, Hamburg
106 dms, M Corbett & Co, Marseille

GLUE STOCK—386 bgs, Karr Ellis & Co, Liverpool

GRAPHITE—300 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Bremen
1,000 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Oslo

GUAR GUM—1,320 bgs, Mitchel Beck Co, Karachi
200 bgs, Wedeman & Godknecht, Genoa

GYPSUM, CRUDE—4,597 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Kingston

HEPTALDEHYDE—11 dms, Madison Drug Corp, Marseille

HEXAMETHYLENEDIAMINE—6 dms, Genoa

HORNMEAL—1,800 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Santos

HYDROCORTISONE—1 cs, Upjohn Co, Callao

INDIGO—40 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg

IODINE, CRUDE—1,078 kgs, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Tocopilla

IRON OXIDE—1,218 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, London

KARAYA GUM—183 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
369 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bombay
487 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
62 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Corp, Bombay
61 bgs, P A Dunkel, Bombay

LACTALBUMIN—440 dms, Rotterdam

LAUREL WAX—40 bgs, First National Boston, Buenaventura
86 bgs, B M T Commodity Corp, Buenaventura

LAVANDIN OIL—10 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Marseille

LAVENDER OIL—1 dm, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Marseille

LAVENDER OIL, SPIKE—16 dms, L A Champon & Co, Barcelona

LEMON OIL—7 dms, National City Bank, Vera Cruz
2 dms, Felton Chemical Co, Vera Cruz

LEMONGRASS OIL—3 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Barrios

LIME OIL—1 dm, Polak & Schwartz, Port Au Prince

LOCUST BEAN GUM—102 bgs, Nehls & O'Connell, Genoa
200 bgs, Meer Corp, Lisbon

MACE—28 cs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
11 cs, Karl H Landes & Balint, St Georges

MAGNESITE, CALCINED—200 bgs, Canadian Refractories Ltd, Sibenik

MANGROVE BARK—1,570 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Kilwa Nascko

MENTHOL—150 cs, Marubeni Iida Co, Santos
245 cs, Daiichi Bussan Kaisha, Santos

MERCURIC OXIDE, YELLOW—8 dms, Markand Thakar, Rijeka

MINERAL WAX—9 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Rotterdam

MOLASSES—1,110 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry

MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID—7 dms, General Aniline & Film Corp, Bremen

MONTAN WAX—101 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen

MYRRH GUM—16 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Aden

NAPHTHALENE—500 bgs, Antwerp

NAPHTHENIC ACID—90 dms, Imperial Oil Ltd, Barranquilla

NAPHTHOL—18 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen

NUTMEG—20 bgs, A G Dunn, Port of Spain
63 bgs, R D Webb, Rotterdam

OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—5 dms, American Metagraph Co, Santos

OITICICA OIL—250 tons, Brazil Oiticica Inc, Fortaleza

OLIVE OIL—104 dms, J D Nicolaou Co, Piraeus
51 dms, A Fantis, Piraeus
26 dms, De Simone Bros, Piraeus
27 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Piraeus
125 dms, S M Wolff Co, Piraeus
25 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Barcelona
105 dms, Joseph Victori & Co, Barcelona
50 dms, Conway Import Co, Seville
50 dms, A Corrao Corp, Genoa

OPIUM—200 chts, Calcutta

ORANGE OIL—58 cs, Stuart Bros, Belize
18 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Belize

OURICURY WAX—56 bgs, Frank B Ross, Salvador
87 bgs, Bahia Ceras Products, Salvador

PALM OIL—294 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
109 tons, Swift Canadian Co, Matadi
75 dms, Borden Co, Antwerp

PALMKERNEL OIL—591 tons, Ango Ango

PAPAIN—40 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Mombasa
10 tins, Greene Trading Co, Mombasa
10 cs, National City Bank, Dar es Salaam
95 cs, Mombasa
15 cs, Matadi

PAPRIKA—150 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
100 bgs, National City Bank, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Rotterdam

PATCHOULI OIL—2 dms, Roubechez Inc, Singapore
1 dm, Standard Aromatics Inc, Singapore

PEATMOSS—2,600 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
797 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Gdynia
1,440 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Aarhus
1,000 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
3,250 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
4,049 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,000 bls, National Distributors, Bremen
2,025 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
3,780 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,000 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,110 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Bremen
PECTIN—85 dms, T M Duche & Sons, Copenhagen
PEPPER, BLACK—70 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
140 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
70 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
70 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
160 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
PEPPER, RED—366 bgs, Mombasa
PEPPER, WHITE—210 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—256,721 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co. Puerto La Cruz
103,680 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Tampico
237,988 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
263,106 bbls, Phillips Petroleum Co, Puerto La Cruz
122,709 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, La Salina
POLLACKLIVER OIL—48 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
50 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
POLYGLYOXAL—8 dms, F Jonas Co, Marseille
POLYVINYL ACETATE RESIN—500 bgs, G G Lippelmoes, Kobe
POPPY SEED—200 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
200 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CHLORATE—150 dms, C Hardy, Havre
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—5 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
PRUSSIAN BLUE—40 dms, Transatlantic Pigment Corp, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED HUSKS—375 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Bombay
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—50 dms, Mombasa
20 dms, Matadi
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—175 bls, Mombasa
PYRIDINE 27 bbls, Antwerp
QUININE HYDROCHLORIDE——8 kgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Southampton
RADIUM ELEMENT—3 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RAPESEED—500 bgs, Hartz Mountain Products, Rotterdam
RICE STARCH—400 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Bremen
320 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bremen
ROSE HIPS—332 bgs, Meer Corp, Rijeka
ROSE HIP POWDER—13 dms, Barth Levitt Products, Gothenburg
ROSEMARY OIL—22 dms, L A Champon & Co, Barcelona
SANDALWOOD OIL—10 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Madras
10 dms, Cochin
SASSAFRAS OIL—22 dms, Wm H Muller, Rotterdam
SEEDLAC—1,400 bgs, Calcutta
SESAME OIL—55 dms, Copenhagen
SESAME SEED—1,973 bgs, Independent Halvah & Candies, Puerto Barrios
SHELLAC—200 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bremen
SIMARUBA BARK—7 bls, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
SOAP BARK—360 bls, S B Penick & Co, Valparaiso
1,168 bls, S B Penick & Co, S n Antonio
68 bls, Parker Wansley Trading Corp, Hamburg
116 bls, P H Petry, Valparaiso
SOD OIL—1 dm, Booth & Co, London
SODIUM ALGINATE—100 dms, Stein Hall & Co, Liverpool
3 dms, Allied Food Products, London
SODIUM CASEINATE—700 bgs, Rotterdam
SODIUM CYANIDE—750 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
220 dms, C Hardy, Havre
SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE — 2,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM SULFATE, ANHYDROUS—600 bgs, Antwerp
SOLVENT NAPHTHA—99 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SULFUR, CRUDE—3,602 tons, Dixon Chemical & Research Inc, Coatzacoalcos
TALC—2,200 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,282 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bangkok
400 bgs, American Key Products, Bangkok
1,820 bgs, Geismar & Co, Singapore
2,200 bgs, Bank of China, Singapore
TARA POWDER—627 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Callao
TARTARIC ACID—100 dms, Frank Samuel & Co, Marseille
600 bbls, Barcelona
THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE—7 cs, Fallek Products Co, Kobe
THYME—200 bgs, Seek & Kade, Marseille
TONKA BEANS—15 cs, S B Penick & Co, Havre
TRAGACANTH GUM—35 cs, S S Bahary, Khorramshahr
88 cs, Khorramshahr
275 bgs, Khorramshahr
TURMERIC—40 bgs, A G Dunn, Alleppey
40 bgs C M Van Sillevoldt, Alleppey
160 bgs, East India Trading Co, Alleppey
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
VALONIA CUPS—2,399 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir
VANILLA BEANS—9 cs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Marseille
15 cs, L A Champon & Co, Vera Cruz
60 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Vera Cruz
VEGETABLE OIL—1 dm, Van Ameringen Haebler, Bremen
VINYL ACETATE MONOMER—6 dms, National City Bank, Rotterdam
WHITING—1,200 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
2,200 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp.
WOOL GREASE—26 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Kobe
26 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
32 dms, N I Malmstrom, Nagoya
54 dms, N I Malmstrom, Bremen
ZINC CYANIDE—5 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
ZINC OXIDE—200 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Marseille
800 bgs, Imperial Paper & Color Corp, Vera Cruz
40 bgs, Antwerp
ZINC SULFATE—200 bgs, Rotterdam

Los Angeles

ALUMINUM FLUORIDE — 400 bgs, Associated Metals & Minerals Corp, Genoa
BALL CLAY—600 bgs, Paper Makers Co, Newport
BONEMEAL—220 dms, Harrison & Crossfield, Antwerp
COPRA—1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
1,100 tons, American Trust Co, Legaspi
550 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
500 tons, American Trust Co, Stein
500 tons, American Trust Co, Suriago
COPRA CAKE—6,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
IRON OXIDE—80 bbls, Union Bank, Barcelona
377 bgs, London
MOLASSES—429,700 gals, S W Sugar & Molasses Co, Manzanillo
NAPHTHALENE—385 bgs, J L Westland & Son, Antwerp
PEPPER, BLACK—140 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—250 bgs, Cal Compack Foods, Kobe
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—116,665 bbls, Douglas Oil Co, San Lorenzo
42,284 tons, Wilshire Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
SESAME SEED—100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Corinto
100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Acapulco
100 bgs, R J Spitz, San Juan del Sur
UREA—1,060 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Manchester
WHITING—2,600 bgs, Antwerp
ZINC OXIDE—800 bgs, Pigment Chemical Co, London
800 bgs, Glasgow
ZIRCON—200 bgs, S S Brown, Newcastle
1,000 bgs, G J Young, Brisbane
1,011 bgs, Brisbane

Philadelphia

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—400 bgs, I M Sobin Co, Hamburg
ANTIMONY REGULUS—94 cs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Rijeka
ARSENIC TRIOXIDE—800 bgs, American Firestone Corp, Marseille
CALCIUM SILICURE—312 dms, Chas Kurz Co, Marseille
CASEIN—1,200 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Melbourne
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—400 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CLAY—920 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Bremen
GYPSUM, CRUDE—8,862 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
LIVERMEAL—508 bgs, J H Faunce, Kristiansund
MAGNESITE—907 tons, Sibenik
MANGANESE OXIDE—2,000 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Aarhus
800 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
200 bls, Phila National Bank, Bremen
1,000 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—133,785 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
134,993 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
129,735 bbls Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
184,390 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
700,530 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
232,093 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
137,662 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
113,411 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Sidon
POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE—166 dms, Rohm & Haas, Rotterdam
SODIUM CHLORITE—250 dms, Hamburg
ZIRCON—1,008 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Brisbane
1,496 bgs, Sydney

San Francisco

ASBESTOS FIBER—1,500 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Capetown
2,000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Durban
2,030 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Lourenco Marques
1,000 bgs, John Holt & Co, Lourenco Marques
1,560 bgs, Thornley & Pitt, Lourenco Marques
500 bgs, Durban
BLEACHING POWDER—150 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
COPRA—500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Pangi
1,900 tons, American Trust Co, Dumaguete
750 tons, Cargill Inc, Ozanis
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Zamboanga
625 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
CRYOLITE, SYNTHETIC—2,000 bgs, Pesticide Sales Corp, Hamburg
FISHMEAL—3,950 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Callao
3,261 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Huacho
2,319 bgs, Chimbote
GINGER—80 bgs, California Commodity Corp, Cochin
GLUE—60 bgs, F P Dow Co, Liverpool
GUAR GUM—661 bgs, Malaga
LIME CHLORIDE—100 dms, D M Hicks, Hamburg
LITHOPONE—200 bgs, Naftone Inc, Amsterdam
MANGROVE EXTRACT—167 bgs, Lourenco Marques
NAPHTHA—141,807 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Curacao
OLIVE OIL—15 dms, American Trust Co, Genoa
237 dms, Marseille
52 dms, Cadiz
PAPRIKA—200 bgs, Bank of America, Hamburg
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, John Holt & Co, Liverpool
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—296,772 bbls, Tidewater Oil Co, Singapore
SESAME OIL—20 cs, Yokohama
SODIUM BICARBONATE—393 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
SODIUM CYANIDE—140 dms, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Amsterdam
SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—100 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SUMAC—42 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Naples
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—89 bgs, Baird Chemical Corp, Kobe
WOOL GREASE—50 dms, W C Auger & Co, Liverpool

Plant Food Makers

—*Continued from page 4*

in minimum carlots delivered at the nearest railhead.

Ammonium sulfate—Advanced $1 per ton, to $35 in bulk and $40 in bags by American Cyanamid and Monsanto.

Nitrogen solutions—Reduced $8 per ton, to $120, effective July 1 by Allied Chemical Corporation, American Cyanamid, Escambia Chemical Corporation, Monsanto, and Spencer. All will allow seasonal discounts amounting to $10 per ton during the July-September period, and $6 per ton during October, November and December.

Anhydrous Ammonia—Rescheduled at $88 per ton with seasonal discounts established at $8 during August and September and $4 per ton during the three months following, by Allied Chemical Monsanto, Phillips Petroleum Company and Spencer.

Morningstar Buys

—*Continued from page 3*

ufacturer of starches, dextrins, adhesives and specialty food and chemical products. It entered the gum field on a large scale when it purchased the gum department of Innes Speiden from International Minerals & Chemical Corporation in 1952.

Thurston & Braidich will operate as a division of Morningstar. Manufacturing operations will be done at Morningstar's recently completed gum processing plant in Hawthorne, N. J. Thurston & Braidich management will use the Morningstar offices.

According to Morningstar, the integration will increase the availability of scientifically selected, processed and controlled gums.

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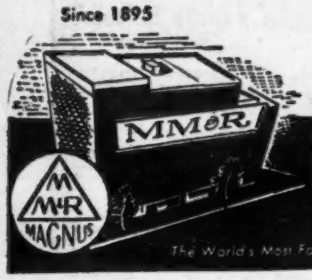

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

The essential oils market was without feature last week except for price advances in peppermint and spearmint oils. Crop acreage for both materials took a nosedive this year. For both crops acreage was thirteen percent below that of last year. All states producing peppermint and spearmint, excepting Washington which reports healthy crops of both materials, have announced a sharp decline in acreage and trouble with crop disease. Another one of the few oils to display strength is geranium. No changes occurred last week for this oil. Stocks are small and dwindling and prices are high. Of course, the citrus oils are firm with seasonal demand becoming more acute from beverage manufacturers. The orange oil supply is said to be about exhausted, and grapefruit in tight supply. The last citrus oil to advance was Mexican lime which upped prices two weeks ago.

The weak oils included bois de rose, citronella, eucalyptus, guiacwood, and patchouli. Ginger oil has been falling lately as well. With many of these oils a problem of overproduction exists. Many of the crops are grown in the tropics by natives who, when there is a good year, think that the demand has gone up, and thus plant more of the crop. Often times there is holdover material from the previous crop and combined with the new, larger crop a surplus develops.

The only price change in the aromatic chemicals market was that of a decline in isobornyl acetate. No changes have been announced lately in the prices of citronella derivatives.

The seeds and spices market was fairly quiet last week. Cassia listings were moving downward despite the existing tight supply problem. Spot demand was somewhat restricted due to doubt concerning future arrivals from Sumatra. Madagascar cloves continued to follow an upward trend. Stocks here are slight and consistent demand forces levels higher. Zanzibar cloves, however, declined.

Ginger prices were attractive last week as were Mexican pimento listings. Ceylon cinnamon eased. Nutmegs were firm and shipping prices above the spot level. Good quality Spanish paprika was hard to obtain on spot while other varieties were in good supply and reasonably priced.

The black pepper market was slower last week. At source there was little disposition shown towards reducing prices to encourage future sales. The Sarawak new crop is said to be smaller and late, thus dealers are not anxious to buy ahead on it. There is a close margin between the amount of arrivals and the amount of white pepper consumed on spot.

Price Trends

Advanced

Celery seed, French, 8½c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw No. 2 whole, 5c. per lb.
Siauw No. 2 siftings, 10c. per lb.
Nutmegs, East Indian, 5c. per lb.
Cloves, Zanzibar, 2c. per lb.
Pepper, Malabar black, ¼c. per lb.
Sarawak black, ¼c. per lb.
Red Japanese Santaka, ¾c. per lb.
Muntok white, ¼c. per lb.
Peppermint oil, natural, 15c. per lb.
Redistilled, 15c. per lb.
Spearmint oil, 25c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, 55c. per lb.
Mexican cuts, 55c. per lb.
whole, 25c. per lb.

Reduced

Cassia, Batavia "A," 5c. per lb.
"B," 5c. per lb.
"C," 5c. per lb.
Korintje "A," 5c. per lb.
"B," 5c. per lb.
"C," 5c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, 1c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 0000, 2c. per lb.
No. 2, 2c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Yugoslav, ½c. per lb.
Ginger, Cochin, ½c. per lb.
Nigerian split, ¼c. per lb.
Paprika, Bulgarian, 4c. per lb.
Spanish No. 3, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 21, 1957
145.72	145.64	145.50	144.83

For Current Prices See Page 9

Essential Oils

Bois de rose—This oil appears to be following the same path as citronella oil. Overproduction and overabundant stocks have caused falling prices for a period of over a year. The spot price of Brazilian oil was $2.60 to $3.75 last week while Peruvian bois de rose oil ranged from $2.15 to $2.40 per pound.

Citronella—No further price reduction was recorded for this oil last week, sources said. Ceylon citronella oil held a range of 62c. to $1 while Java-type oil was listed as ranging from 70c. to 85c. per pound. Dealers keep saying this oil has hit rock bottom, and yet declines recur constantly.

Eucalyptus—Due to lack of demand, this oil has followed a trend of soft prices for several months. Rectified eucalyptus oil, 70 to 75 percent, ranged from 63c. to 80c. while 80 to 85 percent oil was priced at 70c. to 95c.

Geranium—As a result of crop damage during the growing season on the Reunion Islands, small stocks and high prices exist for Bourbon geranium oil. The reading last week of Bourbon geranium oil was $17 $20.75 per pound. Algerian oil was steady with a listing of $14.50 to $18.50, sources reported.

Ginger—This oil continues to lose ground due to declining spice prices. Spot ginger oil is presently listed as ranging from $11 to $16 per pound.

Grapefruit—Under the influence of seasonal demands from beverage manufacturers and a tight supply situation, prices of grapefruit oil have been firm. The current price ranges from $2 to $2.75 per pound. According to a survey conducted by the Department of Agriculture of the damage done during the winter cold wave in Florida, 81 percent of the bearing grapefruit trees escaped with minor damage. Extensive damage done to grapefruit trees was scored at 12 percent, and 2 percent showed no life at all.

Guiacwood—Another sickly oil is guiacwood oil. Prices have been easing for a couple months. This situation is blamed on overproduction. The price of the oil ranged from 85c. to $1.50.

Patchouli—No further weakening of this oil has occurred since the last reduction in early May. The last decline established the price at a range of $4.40 to $5.75 per pound. Prices at source as well as shipping rates are low, it was reported. Stocks of good aged patchouli oil are practically unobtainable on spot.

Peppermint—This oil continued to tighten up last week, dealers reported. A price rise of 15c. took effect for both natural and redistilled peppermint oils. Natural material stood at $4.10 to $5.10 while redistilled oil ranged from $4.35 to $5.60. According to the Department of Agriculture, peppermint crop acreage was diminished drastically. This year's acreage of 42,500 acres is 13 percent below last year's. All states were said to have reported declines in acreage excepting Washington which shows excellent stand.

Sandlewood—This oil appears to be in the middle. Demand is moderate, supplies adequate. The market price was unchanged at $11.20 to $13.20 per pound.

Spearmint—Another mint oil to increase in price last week was spearmint oil. A 20c. rise put the new listing at a range of $4.25 to $4.80 per pound. Tight supply problem and smaller crop are said to be the reasons. The Department of Agriculture placed the spearmint acreage at 12,100 acres, a 13 percent drop from last year's acreage. This is also 25 percent below average.

Tangerine—Like the other citrus oils, tangerine oil is no exception and is firm on spot. The price remained the same at a range of $2.95 to $3.50. Due to the shortness of supply of orange oil which is the seasonal favorite, other citrus oils are

Imports Detained at N. Y.

Period Ended June 13

Anise seed, 200 bags
Black pepper, 13 lots, 1,610 bags
Caraway seed, 200 bags
Cassia, 13 lots, 1,090 bales
Chillies, 2 lots, 171 bags
Cloves, 2 lots, 270 bags
Dill seed, 2 lots, 174 bags
Ginger, 6 lots, 1,708 bags
Dried mushrooms, 5 cases
Nutmegs, 75 bags
Papain, 6 lots, 198 cases
Turmeric, 90 bags

being given more of a chance by beverage manufacturers.

Aromatic Chemicals

Dimethyl Hydroquinone—Prices were steady on spot last week for this material, a source reported. Dimethyl hydroquinone was listed at a range of $1.90 to $2.20 per pound.

Eugenol—The material has followed a trend of steady prices for some time now. The reading was quoted at a range of $1.60 to $2.25 per pound.

Geraniol—This aromatic chemical derived from citronella oil was steady last week, a source commented. The reading was quoted at a range of $2.50 to $3 per pound.

Isborneol—This aromatic chemical continued a listing which ranged from $1.44 to $1.80 per pound last week, a producer said.

Isobornyl Acetate—A price adjustment took effect for this aromatic chemical last week, a producer reported. The material declined 3c. to a reading which ranged from 48c. to 56c. per pound.

Propenyl Guaethol—This material stood steady on spot last week. Listings held a range of $24.50 to $27 per pound. Propenyl guaethol is a vanilla-type flavoring and perfume material. It is used primarily in flavoring but also in soap and detergent compounds.

Safrol—This aromatic chemical continued to follow a pattern of steady prices last week, it was reported. Safrol held a listing which ranged from 80c. to 95c. per pound.

Vanillin—This aromatic chemical remained steady last week. Recently two major producers advanced the prices of vanillin due to higher costs of raw materials and labor. The price of vanillin in 100 pound fiber drums in 1,000 pound lots or more held a range of $2.85 to $3, for 100 pound fiber drums in 500 pound lots $2.95 to $3.10, and for 100 pound fiber drums in 100 pound lots is $3.10 to $3.25.

Seeds and Spices

Cassia—Uncertainty regarding future shipments from Sumatra restrained demand on spot. Prices edged downward even though availability of stocks has not shown improvement. Sources predicted last week that it will be a month or more before it is known if new shipments will be able to leave Padang. Prices of Korintje and Batavia cassia alike, grades "A," "B," and "C," all eased 5c. to spot quotes of 75c., 73c., and 70c. per pound respectively.

Cloves—Madagascar material continued to rise last week. Reports say that Madagascar is selling the better part of its stock to Indonesia and cable prices have advanced as well. Spot supplies are not heavy, and constant demand may force levels even higher. Madagascar cloves rose 2c. to a spot reading of 42c. Zanzibar cloves, on the other hand, eased 2c. to a listing of 46c.

Nutmegs—Last week spot prices continued firm, and shipping levels were above this market. East Indian nutmegs advanced 5c. to a listing of $1.90; West Indian nutmegs held a reading of $1.80 per pound.

Paprika—Dealers said last week that good quality Spanish paprika is scarce on spot. Yugoslavian, Hungarian, and Bulgarian material is said to be reasonably priced. Bulgarian paprika eased 4c. to a reading of 28c., Spanish number 3 material eased 3c. to 47c. while number 4 stayed at 37c., Yugoslavian paprika was steady at 33c., Hungarian at 32c., and Rumanian at 28c. per pound.

Pepper—Activity on the black pepper market was slow last week, but the market held its ground. There was little tendency at source to deduct current prices to encourage future delivery sales. Dealers also seemed somewhat reluctant to buy ahead on the new crop Sarawak at any sort of a discount. Forecasts say that the Sarawak crop will be smaller and is late.

Consumption of white pepper continued to take care of arrivals last week, and prices held their own nicely. Imports are reported to be barely meeting consumer demands due to dealers restricting their commitments.

Malabar and Sarawak black pepper both rose ¼c. to listings of 26c. and 25¼c. per pound in that order. Lampong black pepper was steady at 25¼c. Muntok white pepper also edged upward ¼c. to 39c. on spot.

Vanilla Beans—The tightest supply situation since World War II exists at the present time for vanilla beans. It is reported that there are about 50 tons of Bourbon beans left for sale in Madagascar to see the market through until March of next year. A hand to mouth buying policy is the pattern followed by manufacturers on spot.

Prices of all varieties of vanilla beans have advanced. Bourbon beans rose 55c. last week to a spot price of $9.80 to $10.50. Mexican cuts increased 55c. to $9.80 to $10.25, and Mexican whole beans climbed 25c. to a reading of $10 to $10.50 per pound.

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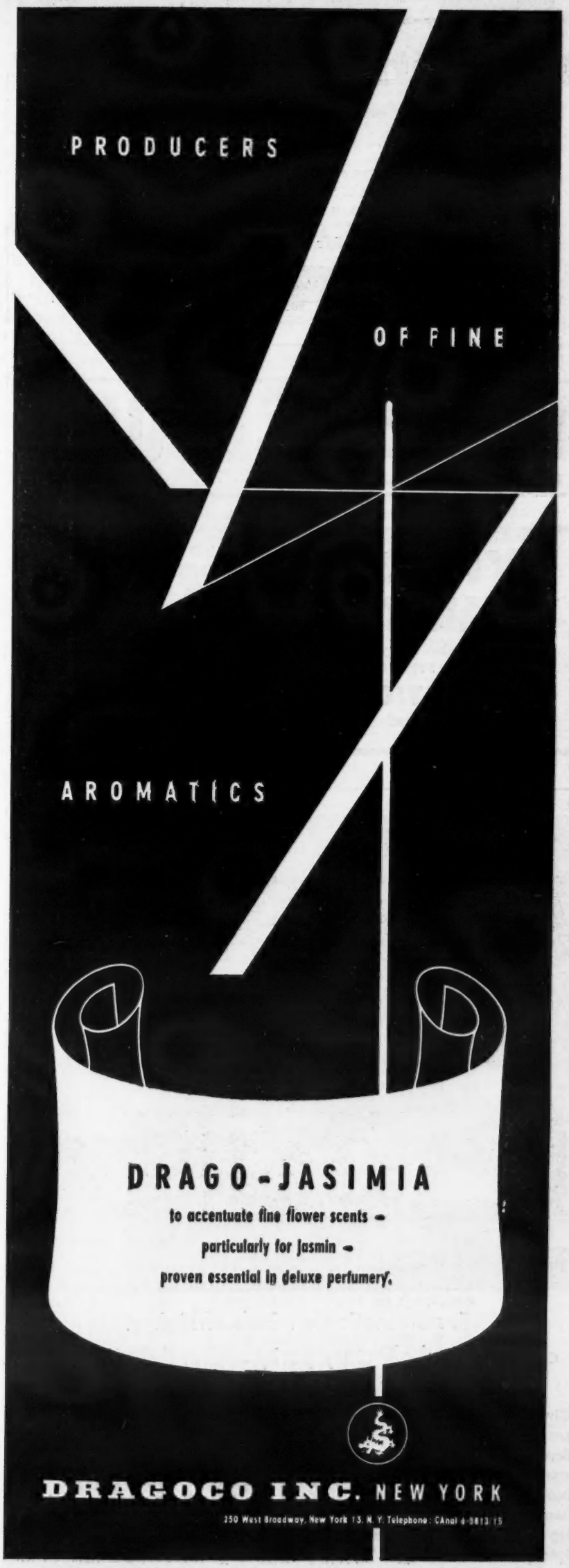

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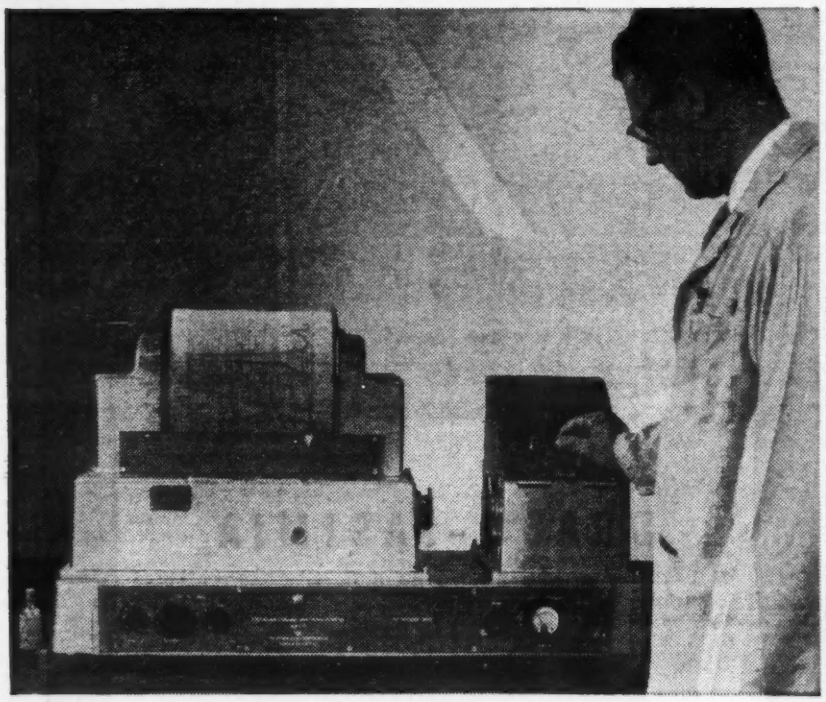

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Polyethylene Industry Pushes Boom

—Continued from page 5

are produced an attractive investment for oil refining companies expanding into petrochemicals."

But should the petroleum industry jump into the picture in greater numbers than it is doing now, "a major problem will be marketing through unfamiliar or as yet unestablished channels."

What's the Big Rush?

Why the rush to get into low pressure polyethylene? In the past three years, the report says, no less than seven large companies have built and put into operation low pressure polyethylene plants in the US, and at least eleven others are preparing to enter the market or thinking seriously of doing so.

The survey concedes that nobody can list all of the reasons for the onrush, but several of the most important points stand out:

- These companies expect the high-density polyethylene market to grow by leaps and bounds in the next few years, and they want to capitalize on that growth.
- They foresee a price structure that will enable them to make a good profit on their investment in production facilities and marketing programs.
- The non-plastics companies can see high-density polyethylene as an opportunity to diversify into an industry with long-range growth potential, while those already in the field are acting to maintain or enhance their competitive positions in the plastics industry.
- Finally, they see high-density polyethylene as the forerunner of a whole series of plastic materials which can be produced by the low pressure process.

Overcapacity Still a Problem

But the fact remains that despite these enticements, low-pressure polyethylene capacity will be far in excess of demand, what's even more sobering is a look at the entire polyethylene picture.

The boost provided by low-pressure capacity, according to the survey, had brought the total in-place capacity for all polyethylene resins to a booming 1.35 billion pounds by March of this year.

Announced increases in plants will bring all US polyethylene capacity to about 1.6 billion pounds by the end of 1960 if building plans proceed as scheduled; expansions as yet unannounced should swell this total higher. More capacity will be devoted to polyethylene by the end of 1960 than to any other plastic.

Where does polypropylene fit into the picture? The report finds that the logical market for polypropylene is in areas where properties of polyethylene are inadequate.

For instance, polypropylene has an even better service life than nylon, which is subject to brittleness and hydrolysis as it ages.

The report concludes that it is difficult not to get over-enthusiastic about the future of polypropylene. But the big if in the near future is supply and price, particularly the latter.

Polyethylene

The following data in millions of pounds, comprise an estimate of low-pressure polyethylene capacity in the United States in 1960, as contained in the report "Linear Polyethylene and Polypropylene: Problems and Opportunities," published by Polymer Associates:

Company	Capacity
Allied	30
Bakelite	55
Celanese	40
Dow	30
DuPont	30
Goodrich-Gulf	50
Grace	50
Hercules	20
Koppers	30
Phillips	110
Total	445

Boron-10 Distribution

—Continued from page 3

Chicago operations office. While material assaying 92 percent B-10 makes up the bulk of the enriched inventory, AEC has available smaller quantities of material at certain lower assays.

The enriched boron to be distributed by the Chicago operations office is in the form of elemental boron and the compound potassium fluoborate.

Michigan Chemical Corporation, St. Louis, Mich., will handle storage, packaging and shipping of these materials under contract to the Chicago office.

Boron enriched to greater than 92 percent B-10 may be obtained in small quantities from the Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

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Coatings Materials

Red copper oxide was reduced 3 cents per pound last Tuesday, but it's doubtful that many customers had a chance to take advantage of the record-low quotations because the next day prices were marked up 2¼ cents per pound to offset an advance in copper metal. This made for a net decline of ¾ cent per pound during the week. Black oxide did not figure in the reduction but was advanced 1½ cents per pound when metal changed. As of last Friday, price lists showed black selling at 42¾ cents per pound, red Type I at 40½ cents and Type II at 38½ cents.

Lead metal and its oxides have evinced a firm tone owing to increasing certainty that congress will approve some type of price stabilization program. Last Wednesday, after many months of declining prices, the group advanced ½ cent per pound, sparked by an advance on the London metals exchange. Red lead was moved up to 13¾ cents per pound for 95 percent lead in carlots, 13.95 cents for 97 percent and 14.10 cents for 98 percent. Prices of litharge and orange mineral increased to 13¼ cents per pound and 16.10 cents, respectively, in carlots.

Better overall business conditions have taken hold in coatings markets. Lead pigments, plasticizers and synthetic resins are reported to be in fair to good demand, with improvement noted in some of the depressed industrial accounts. This recovery will of course be nipped in the bud by the traditional summer lull, but meanwhile it stands as good evidence that the economy is headed towards recovery. There are sources in the trade who believe the recession will be over before the first of next year.

Price Trends

Advanced

Copper oxide, black, 1½c. per lb.
Lead, red, ½c. per lb.
Litharge, ½c. per lb.
Mineral orange, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Copper oxide, red, ¾c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 21, 1957
101.45	101.45	101.47	100.68

For Current Prices See Page 9

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—Consumption of this material in pigments during the first quarter totaled 121 short tons, on the basis of antimony oxide. Since the total for 1957 as a whole reached 1,085 tons, declining usage is indicated. But consumption in plastics has held up better: 123 tons during the first quarter, as against 748 in all of 1957.

Other markets appear to be broadening as consumption in pigments declines, because total use of antimony during the first quarter held its own at 1,017 short tons (antimony content) as compared with 5,129 tons in all of 1957. This is certainly par for a recession season.

Copper Oxide—A major producer last Tuesday announced a 3c. per pound reduction in red copper oxide, but the next day prices were increased 2¼c. per pound to offset an advance in copper metal. As a result, an overall reduction of ¾c. per pound took place during the week. Black oxide did not figure in the reduction but was advanced 1½c. per pound when metal changed. Last Friday price lists showed black selling at 42¾c. per pound, red Type I at 40½c. and Type II at 38½c.

Lead Pigments—Owing to increasing certainty that congress will approve some type of price stabilization program lead metal and its oxides have shown a firmer tone. On Wednesday, after many months of declining prices, the group scored an advance of ½c. per pound. Red lead became 13¾c. per pound for 95 percent in carlots, 13.95c. for 97 percent and 14.10 for 98 percent. The advance made litharge 13¼c. per pound and orange mineral 16.10c. per pound in carlots. These prices are identical to those in effect a month ago, before the last price decline.

Although it is getting late in the season, sales to the paint trade have held up surprisingly well. The outlet for architectural paints has, in fact, improved, while movement to industrial accounts has held unchanged at a moderate level.

This report from manufacturers of lead oxide corresponds exactly with the latest information on paint, varnish and lacquer sales. April trade sales of the paint industry set an all time high at $91,066,000, moving 26.1 percent ahead of the previous month and 3.7 percent over the same month of last year.

But industrial sales lagged. At $48,344,000, the April total was up 6.9 percent from the March level but 16 percent below the high level reached in April of last year. For the first four months of this year trade sales were 6.4 percent greater than in the like months of 1957 while industrial sales declined 14.8 percent.

The discrepancy between these two coatings outlets is accounted for by the fact that the recession has been confined almost entirely to the hard durable goods category; that is, capital goods, automobiles and major appliances. Home building and home improvement have generally continued at previous levels, the former experiencing moderate gains during the past month.

Asbestos—An industry report last week estimated that demand for asbestos fiber in April ran roughly 25 percent below the level of April last year. As a result, the work week was shortened to prevent oversupply.

A pick-up in housing starts and heavy construction may boost sales of insulation, cement products, roofing, siding and pipes during the months ahead. Paper and textile outlets are in a depressed condition, without hope of recovery until later in the year.

Asphalt—Asphalt shipments scored a sharp seasonal advance in April owing to an increase in construction work and home repairs. As compared with March, roofing improved 46 percent, sidings 49 percent, insulated siding 22 percent, and asphalt board products 96 percent.

A comparison with April of last year shows roofing 17 percent higher, sidings 4 percent higher, insulated siding 8 percent lower, and board products 11 percent lower; which is not a bad record, trade sources say, in view of overall economic conditions.

Lacquer Materials

Cellulose Acetate-Butyrate—The half-second grade of this plasticizer is growing steadily in the metal coating and paper coating fields, a spokesman in the trade reported. The regular variety continues to move in small, stable volume for specialized end uses, he noted.

Ethyl Cellulose — Producers recently hiked prices of less than carlot quantities 1c. to 2c. per pound to cover mounting costs of handling small shipments. Shipments of 5,000 pounds or more were increased 1c. and smaller quantities 2c. per pound. Tankcar quotations were unaffected.

Natural Resins

Gum—Gum prices, including those that were recently revised, held last week without variation, dealers reported. Moderate buying took place for spot needs, but inquiry in futures was light. Material was amply available.

Shellac—The Indian government would like to stabilize shellac prices by establishing a floor price at Calcutta but has taken no official action yet. Trade circles feel that the intention will be carried out sooner or later.

Fair business volume and steady prices continued last week to characterize the local market. Movement was largely confined to small shipments for prompt requirements. Orange grades were quoted at 38c. to 39c. per pound for lemon No. 1, 36c. to 37c. for No. 2 and 34c. to 35c. for superfine. Bleached grades in 1,500 pound lots, bags, moved at 46c. for bone-dry and 56c. for superfine. Supply of all grades was adequate.

Miscellaneous

Cashewnut Shell Liquid—With a major outlet in the automobile industry, this material could not be expected to sidestep the recession. Its use in brake lining and truck lining began falling off through the Spring months as production in De-

—Continued on page 67

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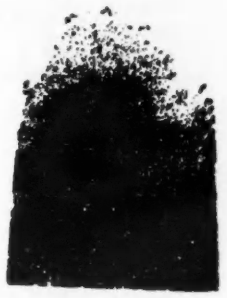

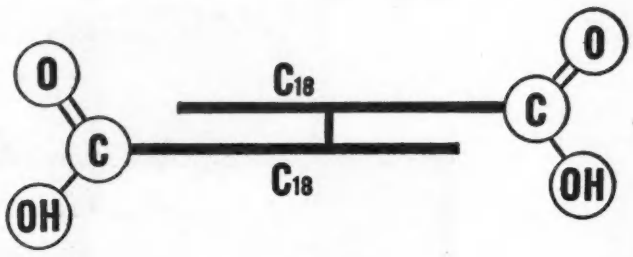

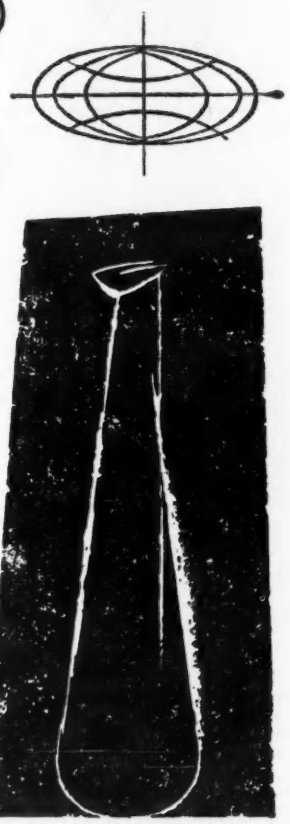

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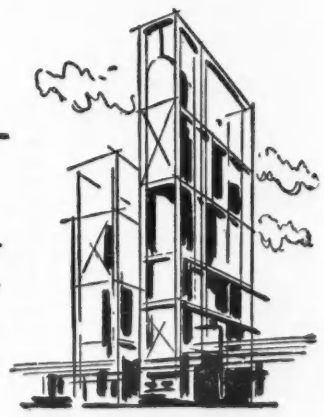

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Conditions in the oils and fats market continued quiet last week. Trading was light and spotty, chiefly for actual requirements. Edible oils were dull and featureless. Cottonseed and soybean oils were weaker and declined to new seasonal lows. Corn oil and peanut oils were unchangd and steady. Crude coconut oil was steadier at New York due to sold up stocks for June delivery. Tankcars on the Pacific coast were slightly higher for nearby, while July was unchanged.

Moderate lots bleachable fancy tallow were purchased by soapers at prevailing quotations, while specialty buyers showing little interest in replacements. Offers of tallow and greases continued limited as producers were in a comfortable position. Export inquiry was reported slow. Cash lard was steady.

Consuming demand for linseed oil was moderate, for nearby requirements. Prices were steady and unchanged, despite the higher flaxseed market. Tung oil was steady and moved in good volume against contracts, while new business was slow. Trading in oiticica was spotty, but prices were well held for prompt delivery. Brazilian castor oil was in moderate demand for prompt delivery at unchanged quotations. Quiet demand for crude menhaden oil for domestic and export account kept the market unsettled. Quotations were off fractionally.

Soybean meal continued in tight supply and advanced $1. per ton for June delivery. July also was stronger. Linseed meal was quiet and unchanged. Cottonseed meal was in limited supply, with trading confined to small lots.

Price Trends

Advanced
Coconut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton

Reduced
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Menhaden oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 21, 1957
117.84	117.53	116.28	114.53

For Current Prices See Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor — Moderate business was reported in No. 1 Brazilian castor oil at 16c. per pound tankcars, New York, for prompt delivery. Domestic grades were in light request for actual needs at prevailing prices.

India's 1957-58 castor bean crop, harvested in January-April, is placed at 108,640 short tons from 1,325,000 acres, according to the final official estimate. The partially revised estimate for the 1956-57 crop is 138,880 tons from 1,415,000 acres. The decrease in acreage reported by almost all the castor-growing states except Madras has been attributed to dry weather.

Import of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	.....	920,000
Previous week	.....	600,000
Corresponding week, 1957	.....	.....
Total this year	8,769,700	38,845,000
Corresponding period, 1957	11,405,600	48,672,000

Coconut—Crude was steadier and held at 13⅝c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast. June shipment and 13½c. July. Stocks at New York were cleaned up for June delivery and 14¾c. was quoted for July.

Corn—Trading was light. Market remained steady. Crude was sold at 13c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt delivery. Refined was quoted at 16.73c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt.

Cottonseed—Futures market was weak and lower on the New York Produce Exchange last week. Trading was quite active. Prices were fractionally lower and again reached new lows for the season with soybean oil futures. Lack of export interest and favorable weather for cotton and soybeans crop also had a depressing influence. Trade interests absorbed July and sold October and December.

Consuming demand was quiet. Refined salad oil was available for 15⅞c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, as to seller.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, June 20, follow:

	Sales	Cents per Pound — High	Low	Close
July	301	14.36	14.01	14.02S
Sept.	400	14.35	14.07	14.08S
Oct.	59	14.33	14.06	14.06S
Dec.	58	14.31	14.01	14.01@14.04
March	104	14.40	14.15	14.15S
May	26	14.37	14.22	14.12@14.15
July (1959)	5	14.35	14.15	14.05@14.10

Total sales and switches, 953 contracts.

Crude cottonseed oil was easier. Offers were light and interest slow. In the southeast, the market was 12⅜c. nominal, tankcars, f.o.b. mills; 12¼c. nominal in the Valley; 11½c., nominal, Lubbock and 11⅝c., nominal, Waco.

Export declarations for week ended June 13 follow: Crude, 608,640 pounds and refined, 60,980 pounds.

Linseed — Market remained unchanged and steady, despite an advance of 5c. per bushel for flaxseed. Consuming demand was still restricted to actual needs, while withdrawals against existing contracts continued to increase. Raw oil was held at 13c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, June-August and 13.3c., September-November.

Flaxseed—Crushings in May totaled 1,461,150 bushels and 20,660,200 bushels during August through May the first ten months of this season.

Minneapolis. — Crushers advanced bids on cash flaxseed 5c. a bushel—the first change since May 13. Strength developed when one large buyer began paying premiums for selected cars of off grade and high dockage seed. Futures, too, were strong in sympathy with high Canadian prices. No. 1 flaxseed was at $3 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Conditions of growing crop were described as fair to good in North Dakota, good to excellent in southern area. Weeds were a problem in the northern sections because of recent cool, wet weather. There was spotty spraying for grasshoppers. Stands in North Dakota ranged from just emerging to 5 inches. In South Dakota the crop was generally 4 to 6 inches high, ranging to extreme of 16 inches. Eight car traded in the spot market while to-arrive bookings amounted to about 10,000 bushels. Arrivals for all accounts totaled 172 cars (50 for C.C.C., compared with 588 cars a year ago. Shipped were 40 cars, against 77 last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts — 1957-58	1956-57	Shipments 1957-58
Past week	301,000	1,058,400	70,000
Since Sept. 1	16,255,250	27,569,400	2,067,750

Oiticica—Market was unchanged and steady. Tankcars were held at 16½c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were in fair request and maintained at 18c. to 18½c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

Olive—Trading was reported quiet for shipment from abroad.

Demand for spot stocks continued light, prices ranged from $2.40 to $2.45 per gallon, drums, duty paid, as to quality. Tunisian oil for shipment was quoted at $56.50 to $57 per 100 kilos, drums, c. and f. New York. Greek oil was nominal at $60, same basis. Offers of Spanish oil were scarce and market was merely nominal around $60 per 100 kilos, f.o.b. shipping point.

Palm—Business was confined to actual needs. Drums were unchanged at 14.40c. to 15.40c. per pound, spot and 12.15c. for tankcars.

Record exportable supplies of palm oil are expected from the Congo this year as a result of increased production. Last year exports reached 168,700 short tons, of which 85 percent went to Europe. Sales during the first quarter of this year, however, were reportedly slow, despite relatively low prices in Europe, and heavier stocks.

Palm Kernel—Available stocks for export from the Belgian Congo this year may reach about 66,000 short tons, about 10 percent more than the record ship-

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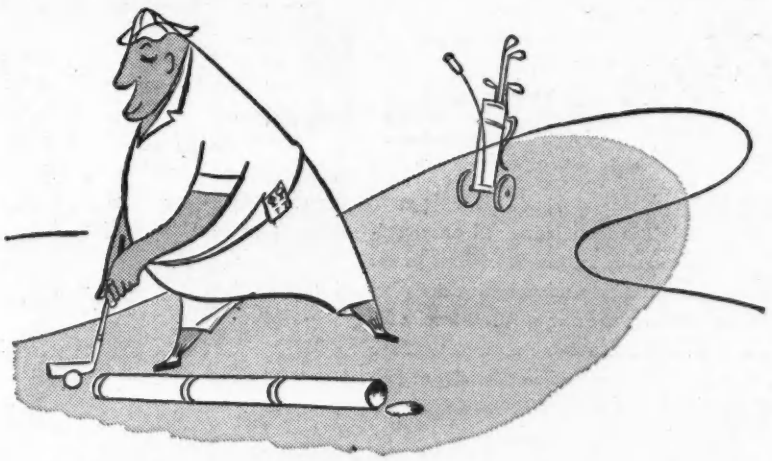

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ments during 1957, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service. The United States was the largest single market for palm kernel oil in 1957, taking nearly 40 percent of the total.

Peanut—Supplies of crude oil continued scarce. Market was entirely nominal at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, with bids at ¼c. less. Refined oil was quoted at 20⅝c., tankcars, New York basis.

The government of India, June 3, announced an export quota of 20,000 long tons of peanut oil. The price of available peanut oil was quoted at about 1,500 rupees per long ton (14.1 cents per pound). British West African peanut oil of 2 percent acidity, spot Rotterdam, was quoted at 12.4c. throughout most of May.

Soybean—Trading was spotty. Market was easier reaching new lows for the season. Crude closed lower with sales at 10c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur unrestricted, June-July. Refined salad also was lower at 12¾c. tankcars, New York, prompt.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, June 20, follow:

	Sales	Cents per Pound High	Low	Close
Sept.	1	10.02	10.02	9.98@10.04
Oct.	1	10.11	10.11	9.93@ 9.99

Total sales, 2 contracts.

Poland was reported to have purchased 2,600 metric tons of soybean oil last week for July shipment.

Export declarations of the week ended June 13 follow: Crude, 4,027,040 pounds and refined, 24,668,150 pounds.

—Continued on page 67

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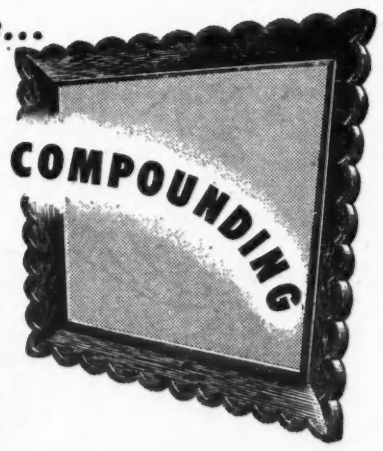

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Agricultural Chemicals

Seasonal discounts despite the fact that many trade members claim they are ineffective in preventing a "peak-valley" demand pattern will again be offered for anhydrous ammonia, ammonium nitrate and nitrogen solutions, according to announcements made by several leading producers last week. For anhydrous ammonia, the base price has been set at $88 per ton, the same as that quoted during the past year. However, an $8 discount will be offered on orders placed in August and September and a $4 discount on those made during the three months following. Ammonium nitrate will be quoted at $70 per ton during the 1958-59 season. Discounts will range from $5 per ton in August to $1 per ton in December, dropping $1 during each of the intervening months. The base price for nitrogen solutions starting July 1 will be $120 per ton. From July through September, a discount of $10 will be allowed; from October through December, a discount of $6.

Two producers will hike ammonium sulfate prices $1 per ton, effective July 1. Prices will become $35 per ton in bulk and $40 per ton in bags, f.o.b. producing points.

The Bureau of Mines reported that production of marketable potassium salts in the US during 1957 reached a new high of more than 3.8 million tons. Sales and apparent consumption remained at the 1956 level while stocks in producers' hands at the end of 1957 were 27 percent more than at the end of the preceding year.

Potash imports increased 1 percent, exports 18 percent. Principal suppliers were West Germany, East Germany, France, Spain, and Chile. Sixty-one percent of the potash exported went to Japan; 33 percent to countries in the Western hemisphere.

Six producers in New Mexico accounted for 92 percent of domestic output. The remainder was produced in California and Utah.

World production of potash in 1957 was 5 percent above 1956. By the end of the year, the Mines bureau stated, 18 companies were engaged in exploration or development of potash deposits in Saskatchewan, Canada.

Despite the cold and rain spell that hit most of the US early this Spring, total farm production in 1958 may be of record-making proportions providing growing conditions continue favorable, USDA specialists said recently. To back up their optimistic prediction, USDA estimates a wheat crop of 1.1 billion bushels. The department also reported that cotton stands "are virtually secured," following a slow start, and most feed grains have been planted and are doing well.

Price Trends

Advanced

Blood, dried, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton
Tankage, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(1935—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 21, 1957
109.66	109.66	109.69	110.70

For Current Prices See Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Anhydrous Ammonia — Producers last week extended the current $88 per ton listing for anhydrous ammonia through June 30, 1959. Off-season discounts will be allowed, however, making the price $80 per ton during August and September, and $84 a ton from October through December.

A firm which announced previously the continuation of the $88 per ton price through December, with no off-season discounts allowed, stated last week that it intended to meet all competition.

Synthetic ammonia capacity was equivalent to about 3,900,000 tons of N on January 1, 1958. An additional 200,000 ton capacity is expected to be available by year's end.

Animal Proteins — Dried blood and tankage prices have declined gradually since early May. However, this trend reversed itself last week and both materials gained 25c. per unit ton at the Chicago market. This made the price of dried blood $7, that of tankage $7.50.

A dealer here said the recent $4-$5 per ton increase in the price of soybean meal, also an animal feed component, strengthened the market for blood and tankage.

Dicalcium Phosphate — March output jumped to 21,906 short tons from 15,066 in February but was roughly 2,000 tons less than production in the same month a year earlier. Stocks held at producing plants at the end of March totaled 7,908 compared with 6,321 tons of February, the Census bureau reported.

Nitrogen—According to Commodity Stabilization Service of USDA, supplies of nitrogen for fertilizers are expected to reach 2,400,000 tons N in 1957-58, up 5 percent from 1956-57. The quantity of ammonium sulfate, reflecting to some extent the cutback in byproduct output resulting from the slow rate of steel production in past months, is expected to decrease, other nitrogen-containing products to increase over a year ago.

The amounts of urea and ammonium phosphate used by the fertilizer trade are becoming significant, USDA pointed out. It's estimated that urea will supply 87,000 tons N, ammounium phosphate 89,000 tons N this year as opposed to 69,000 and 83,000 tons, respectively, in 1956-57.

About 50 percent of the N used in liquid nitrogen solutions with the exception of anhydrous ammonia was supplied from ammonia, 43 percent from ammonium nitrate and 7 percent from urea, USDA reported. A survey revealed that 20 domestic companies were making nitrogen solutions and that 50 such formulations were being sold in 1957.

Phosphate—Indications are that the net quantity of P_2O_5 available for fertilizers in the US during the 1957-58 season will be 4.3 percent less than in 1956-57—2,235,000 tons of available P_2O_5 as opposed to 2,336,000.

The domestic supply of normal and enriched superphosphate at 1,313,000 tons will be about 133,000 tons of P_2O_5 less than in 1956-57, the Department of Agriculture estimated, while the quantity of concentrated superphosphate together with "other phosphates" from domestic sources at 1,180,000 will be greater than last year by approximately 88,000 tons.

The use of phosphoric acid (H_3PO_4) as a source of P_2O_5 is said to be increasing. It is employed for direct application and for manufacture of both liquid and solid mixed fertilizers.

It is estimated that ammonium phosphate plants are at present capable of producing approximately 316,000 tons of P_2O_5 per year.

Potash—A major producer has revised potash muriate prices to be effective during the period July 1, 1958—June 30, 1959. For material contracted for prior to July 1, basic price will be determined by month of delivery: July and August, 32c. per unit of K_2O (60 percent minimum); September and October, 33c.; November and December, 34c.; January to May, 1959, 36.5c., and June, 32c. per unit of K_2O.

These prices are subject to a special discount of 2c. per unit of K_2O on bulk material or $1.20 per ton on bagged material. This special discount, according to the company, will be paid to the buyer following complete acceptance by the buyer of the total contracted tonnage within the period specified by the contract.

On tonnage contracted for after July 1, 1958, the above basic price will be increased 2c. per unit of K_2O on bulk shipments and $1.20 per ton on bagged shipments. The special discount will not apply.

Potash deliveries to the domestic fertilizer trade during 1957-58 are expected to total 1,871,000 tons or 6.7 percent less than the 2,006,000 tons shipped during the preceding season, according to a recent Department of Agriculture forecast.

It was also reported by the Department that expansions by some of the older companies as well as developments by new companies within the last two years have swelled domestic potash production capacity to an estimated 2,500,000 tons of K_2O annually.

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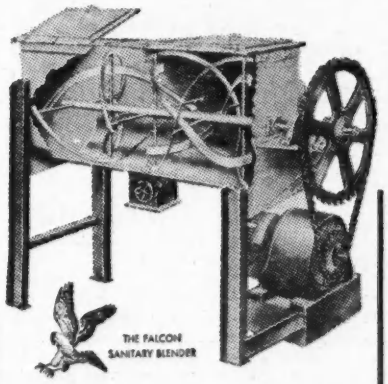

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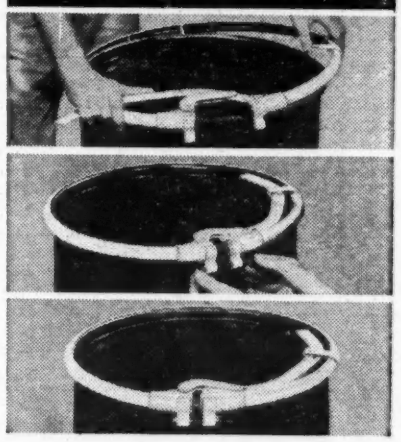

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1—Niagara stainless steel filter, Model 510-28.

1—Feinc stainless steel rotary string filter, 3' x 3'.

1—Oliver horizontal filter, 6'6".

1—Sweetland #3 stainless steel filter, 70 sq. ft. filtering area.

1—Sweetland #7 Filter with 20 steel leaves.

3—Link Belt Roto Louvre Dryers, Model 207-10, 310-20, 604-20.

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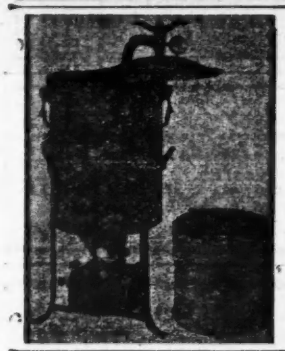

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5—Graver 750 gal. SS Reactors, ASME 30# Int. & Jkt., 10 HP Xpr.
3—Sweetland Filters: #12, 7, 5.
3—Sharples Super-D-Hydrators, C-20, C-27, T316 SS, 1954.
1—Babcock & Wilcox #E-32 Pulverizer, 75 HP.
1—Niagara Horiz. Filter, Vert. leaves, #36-H-110, 110 sq. ft. all SS.
1—Penna. Crusher Hammermill, 400 HP, 1952, UNUSED.
1—Unused 20,000 gal. Horiz. SS Tank, 10'6" dia. x 28'8" long.
10—Louisville Rotary Steam-Tube Dryers: 6' x 50', 6' x 30', 6' x 25'.
12—Baker Perkins #17-VII, Class BB, Sigma Blade Jktd. Mixers.
14—Sperry 30" C.I. Filter Presses, 2-Eye, closed delivery.
1—Vulcan Briquetting Press 7½ tons per hour, 6 pockets wide.
2—Buflovak SS Forced Circulation Evaporators 250, 20 sq. ft.
1—Raymond 66", 6-roll Mill, 200 HP.
8—Fitzpatrick Model "D" SS Comminuting Machines.
1—A.T.&M. 48" SS Perf. Basket Susp. Centrifugal.
4—Buflovak 42" x 120" Double Drum Dryers, ASME 125# & 160#.
2—A. L. Andersen T316 SS Vac. Shelf Dryers, 108 sq. ft.
1—Oliver Unused 5'3" D. x 8' F. Rot, Vac. Filter, Precoat.
4—Allis-Chalmers 5'6" x 22' Ball-Tube Mills, 150 HP.
2—Artisan Nickel-Clad Evaporators, 400 & 250 sq. ft., vert. long tube.
3—Swenson-Walker Contin. Crystallizers, 30'-long Spiral Ribbon.
1—Niagara #510-28 Vert. Leaf Filter, all T316 SS, like new, 510 sq. ft.
1—Buflovak 5' x 12' Single Drum Vacuum Dryer, Unused.
4—H. K. Porter 6' x 5' Batch Pebble Mills, 20 HP Gear-Motors.

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Patterson Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills; 6' x 5'; 6' x 8'.

Double Drum Dryers, 28" x 60" to 42" x 120".
Struthers Wells Stainless Drum Dryer; 5' x 4'.
Hersey Rot. Gas Fired C.C. Dryer 5' x 26'.
Carrier Silica Gel Dehumidifier; 800 CFM.

Baker Perkins 100 S/S Dbl. Arm Mixer; Vac. Cover.
Baker Perkins Dbl. Arm Sigma Jktd. Mixers to 300 gal.
Day Cincinnatus S/S Dbl. Arm Mixers; 300 and 1000 gal.
Stainless Tumbling Batch Mixer; 17 cu. ft.; 42" x 16".
Sturtevant No. 10 Tumbling Batch Mixer; 300 cu. ft.
Gemco Tumbling Batch Mixer; 75 cu. ft.

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50 Acres, R.R. siding and all utilities, 20 minutes from midtown New York, Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, any type heavy or light industry, good transportation, low taxes, labor available, $7,500 acre OPD 557.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Liquidating—Write for complete illustrated booklet on modern equipment in Pittsburgh brewery recently closed, including one-piece glass enamel lined tanks, stainless filtration, air compressors, glass-lined and wood tanks; over $3,550,000 worth of practically new machinery for sale. Chas. S. Jacobowitz Corp., 3086 Main St., Buffalo 14, N. Y.

MACHINECRAFT

Stokes 3 DDS2, 1-T, 1-RD3, 2-B.
Baker Perkins 100 gal. S.S. double arm 50 HP jacketed, vacuum, hyd tilt.
Blaw Knox 2 gal. S.S. Autoclave 5000 lb.
50 gal. S.S. Autoclave 2000 lb. press.
Vulcanizer 60 in. x 9 ft. 125 lbs.
Oliver S.S. Pressure Filter.
Sweetland #2 all Stainless.
Stainless Steel Ball Mill.
Aluminum Condenser 350 sq. ft.
4-24 in. Filter Press S.S. Fittings Wd Fr.
1-24 in. Filter Press open delivery.
2-Colloid Mills.
2-Procter & Schwartz finned drum driers.
Continuous stripping column 2 x 13 steel.

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Day #8 stain. dbl. arm Mixer, 20 hp.
Barrett Packaging Machines (2).
Standard-Knapp 429 carton Gluer/Sealer.
Filter: Sweetland with Ingersoll pump.
Percolators: Pfaudler, stainless, 54 x 42".
Mills: Fitzpatrick model D, st. st., jktd.
Mill: Charlotte colloid, model 50, 25 hp.
Crystallizers: 500 gal. stain. jack., agit.
Dryer: Porter 2 x 4' vac. drum, st. st.
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Separator: Sweco 36" dia., st. st.
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EQUIPMENT OFFERED

For Sale: 165 sq. ft. S.S. T316 Heat Exchanger; 42" x 120", 32" x 100", 32" x 72" Atmospheric double drum Dryers; 60" x 120" Buflovak Vacuum single drum Dryers; 64" dia. x 13 plate Chrome Iron Bubble Cap Column; Simpson stainless Style UD size #2 Intensive Mixers; Merco Separator Type B-16; 120,000 #/day edible oil refining and deodorizing plant complete; The price is right—Best Equipment Company, 1737 Howard Street, Chicago 26, Illinois. AMbassador 2-1452.

For Sale—Tanks—32 tanks totalling more than 100,000 gallons, each one phenolic lined, at closed food plant in Cincinnati; ranging in capacities from 2800 gals. ea.—4800 gals. ea. and sizes 7' dia. x 14' long; these tanks perfect for storage of all food products. Linings practically perfect with stands, fittings, etc., now erected. Buy one tank or all, priced about 7 cents per gallon depending upon quantity ordered. Write for free descriptive listing to: OPD 566.

Filter For Sale—Klein stainless diatomaceous earth filter, with separate feeder, approx. 260 sq. ft. area. OPD 567.

For Sale—6,500 gal. stainless steel tank—$2,175. 3,000 gal. stainless steel tank—$1,175. OPD 563.

For Sale—Completely rebuilt Lehmann #1A 153¾"x393⁄8" and Day 10"x22" high speed Roller Mills; Elgin model H, high speed filler, cap dropper, can closer. Irving Barcan Co., 249-51 Orient Ave., Jersey City 5, N. J. DElaware 2-6695.

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Stainless Tank 316 low carbon 1000 gal. or more working capacity for mixing. Side entering agitator. L. Carlton Mertz Co., 1638 S. Normal Ave., Chicago 16, Illinois.

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American 36x42x84" Sterilizer.
Sprout Waldron 80 cu. ft. Rib. Blender.
Stokes "T" Table Machine, vari-drive.
2—Day #30 Imperial jack. Mixers.
2—Kux #82 and 74 Tablet Machines.
#2 Sweetland Filter, 2" centers.
Day #40 Imperial jack. Mixer, m.d.
Lightnin D-3 Port. Agit., ex. proof.
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MATERIALS OFFERED

Mono- and Diethyl aceto acetic ester. Producer of this pharmaceutical intermediate would like to contact buyers. Write: Audichrome Productions, Inc., 342 Madison Ave., N. Y. 17, N. Y.

Look Here! Good materials, low prices—call or write. Mono Ethyl Aniline; Aluminum Sulfocarbolate; Methyl Styrene Polymer; Red Iron Oxide; Sulfanilamide USP. Industrial By-Products & Surplus Co., 40-40 Lawrence St., Flushing 54, N. Y. INdependence 1-4100.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Export Sales Pharmaceuticals. Existing manufacturer has challenging position for aggressive trader in sales of bulk pharmaceuticals. Good starting salary plus incentive participation. Replies treated confidentially. OPD 568.

International Chemicals Wanted: Aggressive man with experience and connections to develop chemical dept. to sell imported heavy & fine chemicals & solvents, also develop export. Write OPD, Box 569, giving complete background.

POSITIONS WANTED

Sales Representative—Are you getting full representation in New Jersey? Take advantage of my 30 years sales experience in industrial and fine chemicals and intermediates. OPD 562.

Interhandel Case

—Continued from page 3

in fact, would subject Sturzenegger to criminal penalties if it did present them.

The lower courts then threw Interhandel's case out. Whatever the reason, they ruled, a foreign corporation cannot come into American courts and use a foreign law as an excuse for failure to comply with American rules.

On this point, Justice Harlan makes it clear that a district court has the power to dismiss a suit for failure to produce records when so ordered. However, he goes on to say that this should not have been done in the Interhandel case.

For, he points out, Interhandel's failure to produce the necessary documents was the result of "inability fostered neither by its own conduct nor by circumstances within its control."

General Aniline's stock was seized by the government during World War II on the grounds that it was controlled by Farben and, therefore, enemy owned. For some time now, it has been trying to put up the GAF stock for sale to American bidders.

However, the government has been blocked at every turn by Interhandel, which contends that it was the owner of the seized General Aniline stock and that, as a Swiss firm, it was not an enemy. Thus, it argues the stock seizure was not lawful.

Animal Lab Plans Okayed

General Services Administration has okayed architectural plans for the Department of Agriculture's new $13 million national animal diseases laboratory at Ames, Iowa.

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2—Sharples Super Centrifuges, S.S. bowls.
4—Sharples C-27 Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S.S.
8—Disintegrators RD-12, RD-18, w/Pre-Breaker.
2—Link-Belt Rot. Lou Dryers, 310-16, 207-10.
2—Louisville Flame Dryers, 6' x 45'.
1—Louisville Rot. Steam Tube Dryer, 6' x 50'.
3—Buflovak Double Drum Dryers, 42" x 90"
1—York Heat Exchanger, plate type Mod 1657.
1—Oliver Precoat 8' x 10' Vacuum Filter.
2—Premier Colloid Mills, vert. type.
3—Raymond 3 & 4 Roller Mills, w/Air-Separ.
2—Fitzpatrick Model D Comminuting machines.
1—Gruendler Hammermill, type XXB.
33—Kettles, Stainless Steel, 20-150 gals.
1—Readco Dbl Sigma jcktd Mixer, 25 gal cap.
1—Sturtevant Dry Powder Mixer, 75 cu ft cap.
1—Conveyco continuous Ribbon Blender.
8—Lightnin Model SEV 2,500 Agitators, 25 HP.
1—Sprout Waldron Ribbon Blender, Style B.
5—Pfaudler Model R 1000 gal jcktd Reactors.
27—Tanks, S.S. and Glass Lined, 60-1,500 gals.
1—Rotary Kiln 6' x 7' x 103' complete.
1—Rotary Kiln, Louisville 4' x 15'.
1—Raymond 10' Single Whizzer Separator.
1—Louisville Rotary Dryer 4' x 28' S.S.

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1—Horiz. Spiral Mixer 4000# S.S. Trough.
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1—Stokes 22 gallon S.S. Gran. Mixer.
1—B.P. 100 gallon, D.A. Mixer, Jacketed.
1—Fletcher 30" S.S. Sus. Style Extractor.
1—Badger Nickel Heat Exch. 1483 sq. ft.
1—Double Drum Dryer 4' x 9' w/Accessories.
1—Devine 40" x 43" Heresite Coated 6 Shelf Vac. Dryer.
1—Devine #17 Single Door Vac. Shelf Dryer.
2—Devine #28 Double Dr. Vac. Shelf Dryers.
2—Sparkler 18-8 Jack. Steel Filters.
1—Sparkler 91.8 sq. ft. Rubber Lined Filter 33-17.
5—Slate & Frame 24" x 30" Filter Presses.
1—Mikro 2 F F—S.S. Pulverizer—10 H.P.
2—Roball Sifters 40" x 84"—S.S.
1—72" S.S. Bubble Cap Column.
5—Tablet Presses, Stokes "R" & "T" & Kux #64.
4—Stokes Rotary Tablet Presses "DD-2" & "DD-S-2."
3—Stainless Tanks 300 and 1200 gallons.

Full line of S. S. Spiral Mixers, Kettles & Tanks, Tube Filling Equipment, Labelers etc.

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1—Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 33-S-9.
2—Sperry 30" Filters, cl:d. del., 39-pl. 40 fr.
1—Sperry Filter 42", open del., 40-plates, 41-frames.
4—W & P Mixers, jacketed, heavy duty, sigma blade, 300 gal. with hydraulic dumpers.
3—Baker Perkins Mixers—same as above.
1—#10 Day 300 gal. jacketed Sigma Blade Mixer.
1—International Pebble Mill, porcelain lined, 48" dia. x 60" face, direct motor drive—like new.
1—Day "00" Peny Mixer with ½ H.P. Motor.
1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert. 7' x 10' deep.
2)—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Alumicum.
6)—New Pressure Cookers, 10" x 16" & 24" x 28".
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump 160 gpm.
1—New Nash Vacuum Pump, Type AL-572.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42" x 52".
1—Stedman Disintegrator size 40-6.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor 12" x 6"—15' long.
1—Nash Air Compressor, Type AL-623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer 125 gph.
4—Heat Exchangers, 12" dia. 11' lg., 43 steel tubes.
1—Raymond 8" Hammer Mill, like new.
1—Louisville Steam Tube Dryer 6' x 35'.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill 5' x 22'—Buhrstone Lined.
2—Patterson Ball Mills, porcelain lined, 17" x 27"
1—Robinsen Ribbon Blender & Sifter 150 cu. ft.
1—Ribbon Blender 100 cu. ft.
3—J. H. Day Ribbon Blenders & Sifters, 600#.
2—Ball & Jewell #2 Cutters with 75 H.P. motors.
1—J. H. Day 3-roll Mill 10 x 16.
3—3000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
4—New Heat Exc. 60' with Cupro Nickel Tubes.
3—4' x 8' Shaker Screens—1 & 2 Deck.

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Coatings Materials

—Continued from page 59

troit eased. Current trade reports indicate that after levelling out about two weeks ago, movement of the material is now showing the first signs of a pick-up. Demand is expected back to normal next Fall.

Prices have held steady for better than five years, and there is no immediate prospect of change. Supply is in normal balance, production being adjusted to current needs.

Casein—This market continues in a state of deadlock with Argentine sellers quoting firmly and consumers waiting on the sidelines for lower quotations. The hand of the consumer has been strengthened, a local dealer points out, by the introduction of a new soya protein available at a competitive price. This dealer feels that the market will remain at a standstill until Argentine quotations move low enough to allow local sellers to quote significantly below the level of 19c. per pound at which soya protein is moving.

Glue—The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production, shipments and stocks of bone and hide glue in thousands of pounds during April with March's figures shown for comparison:

Production

	Apr.	Mar.
Hide, glue, total	5,128	5,127
Low grade	1,[illegible]	1,902
Medium grade	1,5[illegible]	1,659
High grade	1,[illegible]	1,539
Extra high grade	[illegible]	267
Bone, glue total	5,[illegible]	4,539
Green	3,6[illegible]	3,303
Extracted	1,3[illegible]	1,266
Glue, total	10,193	9,696

Shipments

Hide, glue, total	4,024	3,658
Low grade	1,524	1,273
Medium grade	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
High grade	[illegible]	778
Extra high grade	[illegible]	309
Bone, glue total	3,[illegible]	4,[illegible]
Green	2,[illegible]	3,530
Extracted	[illegible]	1,080
Glue, total	7,[illegible]	8,248

Stocks

Hide, glue total	26,452	25,288
Low grade	8,893	8,458
Medium grade	9,287	9,070
High grade	6,276	5,262
Extra high grade	1,996	1,998
Bone, glue total	9,[illegible]	8,148
Green	6,029	5,328
Extracted	3,240	2,820
Glue, total	35,271	33,436

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—For the week ended June 7 the average price per standard barrel of commercial crude pine gum was reported at $24.95, as compared with $24.62 the previous week and $25,68 a year ago. The volume of gum deliveries to plants amounted to 16,600 barrels, as against 16,500 the previous week and 19,063 a year ago. Contents per barrel averaged out to 10.74 gallons of turpentine and 298.3 pounds of rosin. Gum grading percentages ranged as follows: WW, 20; WG, 35; N, 19; M, 19; and K and below, 7.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. June 13	Mon. June 16	Tues. June 17	Wed. June 18	Thurs. June 19
Drums—					
K	...	...	...	$7.70	...
M	...	...	...	7.70	...
N	...	...	...	7.75	...
WG	$8.15	...	$8.10	8.18§	$8.05
WW	8.32§	$8.33§	8.28§	8.27§	...
Bags—					
G	...	...	...	7.51½[3]	7.49[3]
H	7.50[1]	...	...		...
K	...	...	...	7.53½[2]	...
WG	8.00	...	...		...
WW	8.17	...	...	8.23	...

Tankcars (for week ended June 19)—M or better, $7.35; K or better, $7.58

Sales, USDA

855*	470*	536*	1,002*	587*

New York

(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

WW, $9.80; WW, $9.70; M, $9.20; K-M, $9.05

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.505	.503	.506§	.503§	.501§
Sales	16,000¶	20,000¶	16,000¶	12,000¶	20,000¶

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63c.; l.c.l., 82c.

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. § Average price. [1] H or better. [2] K or better. [3] G or better.

Carbide Reslates

—Continued from page 3

months working on grading, excavation and foundation work.

According to the company, construction on the technical service laboratory will start within six to eight weeks and the laboratory will be completed and ready for occupancy by late 1959 or early 1960.

The laboratory will be a three-story building located on the 280-acre tract that Union Carbide bought a few years ago. The main building, with a total floor area of 85,000 square feet, will house fifty-three individual laboratory units.

At the time Union Carbide called a halt to construction in February, chemical industry observers regarded the move as an ominous sign of the times. The original program had called for completion at the end of 1959.

Chemical Men Granted

—Continued from page 3

that they were proposals only and that public hearings on them will be held in Washington and Ottawa, Canada, August 6.

The proposed seaway tolls, lower than chemical traffic men had expected, are below those charged on the Panama and Suez Canals. The St. Lawrence tolls also have one interesting feature: they do not exact a penalty for unused shipping space.

Not only is a low rate set for ships in ballast, but under the St. Lawrence system a carrier may come in or leave the seaway with only a small cargo without paying for the full carrying capacity of the vessel.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

—Continued from page 62

Tung — New business was light. However, deliveries against contracts continued to move in good volume. Tankcars were maintained at 21½c. per pound, New York, for nearby and later delivery. Drums ranged from 23c. to 23½c., spot, according to quantity.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter — Market was irregular and lower. Prices ranged from $1.02 to $1.07 per pound, spot, according to quantity.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Trading was moderate. Prices remained unchanged and steady. Offers were still light. Yellow was sold at 7½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Choice white was maintained at 8¾c. to 8⅞c., same basis.

Lard — Business was reported spotty. Cash lard was unchanged and nominal at 12.7c. drums, Chicago. Export declarations totaled 13,926,240 pounds for the week ended June 13.

Tallow — This market remained unchanged and steady. Offers continued light and well held. Domestic demand was moderate with sales of bleachable fancy at 8¼c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, with sellers asking ⅛c. more. Prime was unchanged at 8c. to 8⅛c.; special, 7¾c. to 7⅞c. and No. 1, 7½c. to 7⅝c., same basis. Export inquiry was limited. Guaranteed fancy was offered at 9½c., drums, f.a.s.

Fish Oils

Menhaden — Trading was spotty. Domestic and export inquiry lagged and market was more or less nominal. Crude was quoted at 7c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works and ¼c. more on board steamer. Menhaden fishing was reported light in the Gulf, and on the atlantic coast. Refined grades were unchanged. Light pressed was quoted at 10½c., tankcars, New York basis.

Cake and Meal

Linseed Meal — Limited stocks were closely held. Trading was reported light.

Minneapolis.—This market was firm, influenced by moderate demand for nearby delivery and limited supplies. Prices were unchanged. Withdrawals against existing contracts were active, shipping schedules well filled for a week ahead. Old process expeller meal was virtually unobtainable, crusher indicating a price of $60.50 a ton for week of July 21. Extracted linseed meal, 34 percent, was held at $55 to $56 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1957-58	1956-57
Past week	4,980,000	12,120,000
Since Sept. 1	533,280,000	522,820,000

Soybean Meal—Strong undertone persisted in this market, prices up $1 per ton for June. Supplies for June delivery were extremely tight and several crushers indicated that much of July production was sold. Much better demand developed in the West, supplies virtually unobtainable for spot shipment. Feed business was excellent across the country and mixers displayed more willingness to book ahead. Meal, 44 percent was quoted at $59.50 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, for June delivery when available and July, $58 to $58.50.

Waxes, Vegetable

While consumer demand for carnauba wax continued restricted to actual needs, the market remained steady and reflected the recent 1c. increase in the floor price of fatty grades for shipment from Brazil. Locally prices were well held and were not shadable. Crude No. 3 Ceara was maintained at 71c. to 72c. per pound, spot as to quantity and Parnahyba, 2c. more. Candelilla on spot also was steady, despite limited buying interest. Offers of crude beeswax were reported light. Crude African was unchanged at 56c. to 57c. per pound, prompt delivery. Trading in refined beeswax was confined to immediate needs. Prices were without change.

N.Y. Purchasing Agents Elect Babcock & Wilcox Man

The Purchasing Agents Association of New York has elected F. Stan Romanse, Babcock & Wilcox Company, president.

Mr. Romanse, formerly vice-president of the group, succeeds David S. Gibson of Worthington Corporation. Other officers elected were: first vice-president, George W. Baker, New York Port Authority, and second vice-president, Gailon C. Fordyce, of American Cyanamid Company.

Bids Wanted

Acetone, large lots, ACS grade, tech., spec. OA-51c, Bid 110, July 3, N. Y. Chem. Procurement Div., 290 Broadway, N. Y. 7, N. Y.

Aluminum sulfate, 880,000 lbs., tech., spec. OA-429, Bid 16, June 25, Chem. Corps Procurement Div., 1515 Clay St., Oakland 12, Calif.

Ammonium nitrate, 36 tons, agricultural, 30%, Bid 4-9210, June 27, US Penitentiary, Box 500, Steilacoom, Washington.

Calcium hypochlorite, 12,500 6-oz. bots., type 1, Bid 106, June 27, N. Y. Chem. Procurement Div., 290 Broadway, N. Y. 7, N. Y.

Chlorine, 99.5% pure, for use in water treatment, government owned cyls., Spec. C-120, Bid 90, June 25, Contracting Officer, AMC, Carswell AFB, Tex.

Drugs, codeine sulfate tabs., codeine, phosphate, Bid M-5-94, July 1, phenobarbital tabs., mercuric cyanide tabs, menadione tabs., hexavitemin tabs., Bid M-5-92, June 27, papavarine hydrochloride inj., calcium gluconate, Bid M-5-91, June 27, ammonia water, ammonium sulfate, boric acid, Bid M-5-93, July 1, Supply Div., V.A. Supply Office, Somerville, N. J.

Nitric acid, 14 tons, Bid 21, June 28, Contracting Officer, Rocky Mt. Arsenal, Denver 2, Colo.

Sodium hexametaphosphate, 3,600 lbs., Bid J-703131, June 25, N. Y. City Dept. of Purchase, Municipal Bldg., (Open Market Bids), N. Y. 7, N. Y.

Sulfuric acid, 125 tons, grade 2, Spec. JAN-A-179, Bid 21, June 28, Contracting Officer, Rocky Mt. Arsenal, Denver 2, Colo.

Zinc silicofluoride, 3,600 lbs., gran. Bid J-70 3131, June 25, N. Y. City Dept. of Purchase, (Open Market Bids), Municipal Bldg., N. Y. 7, N. Y.

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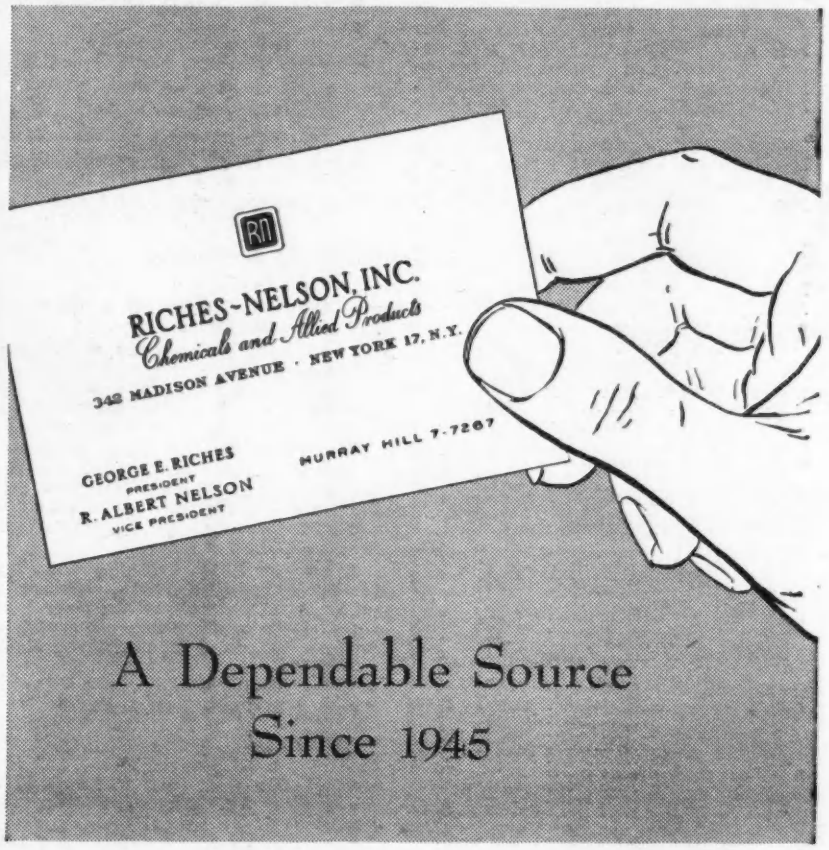

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